

Accords reached at summit

Among the agreements reached at the summit (full report, page 8) were:

- Neither side will seek to achieve military superiority. Nuclear war "cannot be won and must never be fought".

Nuclear and space talks

Accelerate arms control negotiations, due to resume January 16 in Geneva. Call for early progress on principle of 50 per cent reduction in nuclear arms by both sides and exploration of interim agreement on medium-range missiles.

Nuclear arms

Reaffirm commitment to the 1986 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and urge more countries to sign it.

Chemical weapons

Reaffirm backing for a general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons and existing stockpiles.

Force reductions

Emphasize importance of Vienna talks on reducing troop levels in Europe.

Stockholm talks

Pledge to seek early and successful completion of conference designed to prevent accidental war and reaffirm the need for a document on the non-use of force.

Summits

Leaders exchange and accept invitations to visit each other's countries. Administration officials said Mr Gorbachov would visit the US next year while Mr Reagan would travel to the Soviet Union in 1987.

Human rights

Agreement on importance of resolving humanitarian cases in the spirit of cooperation.

Air safety

Announce agreement was signed on November 19 to implement measures to avoid incidents like the 1983 Soviet shooting down of a South Korean airliner in which 269 people were killed.

Consulates

Agreement to open a US consulate in Kiev and a Soviet consulate in New York simultaneously.

Gorbachov and Reagan optimistic after Geneva summit

The world is now 'a safer place'

● The leaders of the two superpowers looked forward optimistically to improved relations at the end of their Geneva summit, despite disagreements over Star Wars.

● Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, said the summit had made the world "a safer place" and provided the political will "to move forward".

● Before briefing Nato allies and heading home last night to Washington, President Reagan hailed the two-day meeting as a "fresh start" to US-Soviet relations.

● The two leaders, although achieving little concrete progress on most issues, agreed in principle to a follow-up summit and offered hope for movement in arms control talks.

From Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent, Geneva

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, said yesterday that he believed "the world has become a safer place" as a result of the two-day summit meeting. He had just concluded with President Reagan, the first between the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union in more than six years.

Although the summit left the two leaders still profoundly divided over President Reagan's Star Wars space defence programme, and produced little concrete progress on other summit issues, Mr Gorbachov told a press conference after the meeting was over that he was leaving Geneva more optimistic than when he arrived.

He said the fact that the meeting had taken place at all and the results it had achieved were "a contribution towards enhancing security... I believe the Geneva meeting gives us a political will to move forward".

President Reagan also sought to give a positive gloss to the 1,500-word joint statement they issued at the end of their talks, saying the summit had provided a "fresh start" to US-Soviet relations. "I am convinced we are heading in the right direction," he said at a closing ceremony presided over by Swiss President Furgler.

If the summit produced any winners or losers, then Mr Reagan probably came out ahead on points.

He did not yield an inch on Star Wars and managed to persuade Mr Gorbachov to regard the summit more as a means of opening a dialogue rather than producing a breakthrough on arms control. He was justified in describing the meeting as a success.

The joint declaration was a statement of intent, rather than an accord on matters of substance, although the two countries' foreign ministers, Mr George Shultz and Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, did put their signatures to an agreement to expand cultural and educational exchanges.

The two sides also plan to open consulates in New York and Kiev soon, and "noted with satisfaction" an agreement they signed two days ago on northern Pacific air safety.

The fact that a joint statement was issued at all was itself an achievement, indicating that there had been some meeting of minds, as it had been doubted before the summit began.

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ON PAGES 8 AND 9

Joint statement text
Summit analysis
Leaders' verdicts
World reaction

Parliament 4
View from Russia 12
Gorbachov's prize 14
Leading article 15

whether any agreed final communiqué would have been possible.

The statement said that although serious differences remained between the two superpowers, greater understanding had been achieved and agreement had been on the need to improve US-Soviet relations.

On arms control, the statement consisted mainly of a repetition of positions taken at the meeting between Mr Shultz and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the former Foreign Minister and now Soviet President, in Geneva last January, which paved the way for the current round of arms talks.

However, it pointed to areas of common ground, such as the two sides' proposals for 50 per cent cuts in strategic weapons, and the possibility of an interim agreement on intermediate range nuclear force (INF) weapons and also said the two leaders had agreed to accelerate the arms control process.

The summit had given "a political impulse" to the Geneva arms talks, Mr Shultz observed.

The two leaders have agreed in principle to hold a follow-up summit, although no date has been fixed, and to hold a regular series of ministerial meetings as well as talks between officials on regional issues.

There was only a passing reference in the joint statement to human rights, one of the most divisive issues the two leaders discussed during their two days of talks.

Although the joint statement made no direct reference to Afghanistan, Mr Shultz said this subject had been discussed extensively.

In their public statement on Afghanistan, Soviet officials were defensive and indicated a desire for a political settlement.

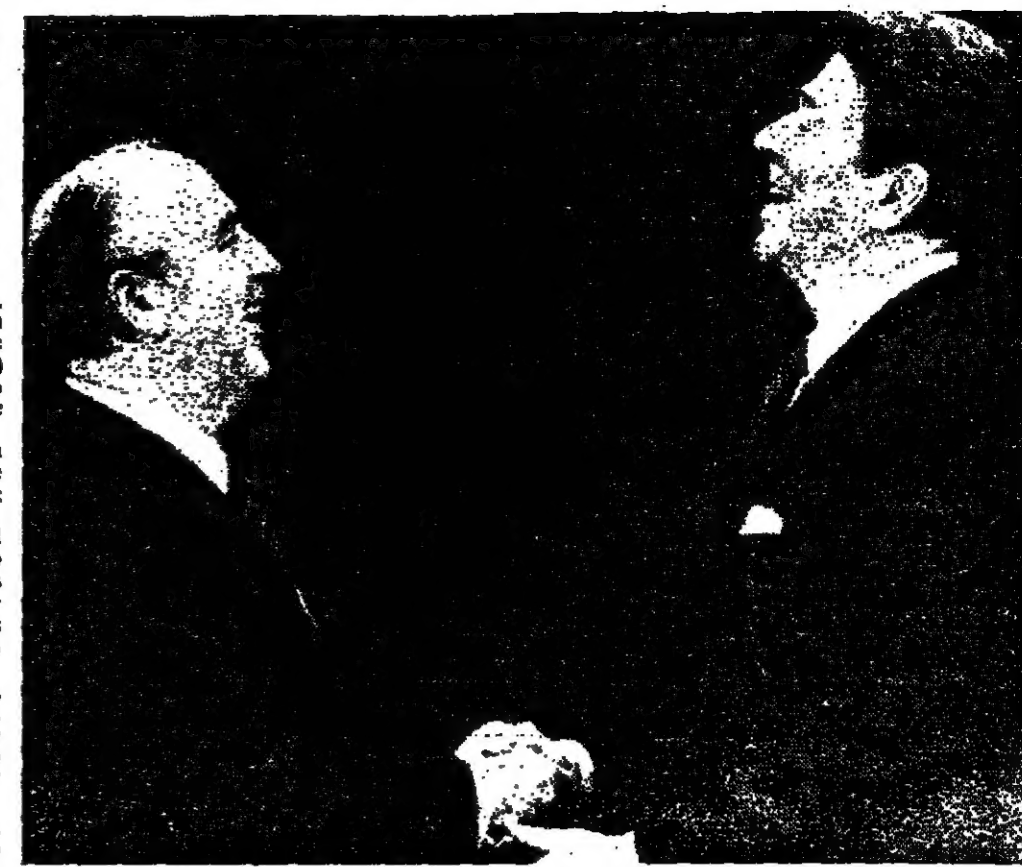
At a press conference on Tuesday Mr Leonid Zamyatin, a Soviet spokesman said the Soviet Union did want a political solution to the Afghan problem. "We do not want to keep our troops there," he said.

"A political settlement is possible on the basis of the current UN-sponsored talks".

Despite the warmth of the smiles and the conciliatory gestures emanating from both sides, it was clear yesterday that the issue of Star Wars remains an unbridgeable obstacle.

Both leaders hoped to persuade the other to modify his stance on this contentious issue. Both apparently failed, although Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachov.

Continued on page 9, col 1



Laughter and a handshake as the two leaders begin their final meeting.

Thatcher welcomes 'basis for confidence' after briefing

From Richard Owen, Brussels

There was now "a basis for confidence in the future", Mrs Margaret Thatcher said as she left Nato headquarters in Brussels yesterday after a post-summit briefing by President Reagan.

The President had flown directly from Geneva to the snowbound Belgian capital to give a rapid briefing to the Western allies before reporting to Congress in Washington.

The Nato heads of government - except President Mitterrand of France, Señor Felipe Gonzalez of Spain and Mr Andreas Papandreu of Greece, who were represented by their foreign ministers - assembled amid unprecedented security measures.

Belgian security forces were on the alert for terrorist attacks by the Communist Fighting Cells. The group has caused more than 20 explosions in the past year including attacks on Nato installations.

A bomb exploded yesterday, during the Reagan visit, at the American electronics firm Motorola in a suburb. It was several miles from Nato and there were no casualties.

"We were very well pleased," Mrs Thatcher said after the briefing, adding that the whole Western alliance was supportive of the President's initiative. "We are full of congratulations."

Chancellor Kohl of West Germany said the resumption of dialogue would open a new phase in East-West relations. He said he was optimistic about the prospect for an intermediate Nuclear Forces agreement, which was of great importance to West Germany.

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Gorbachov briefs bloc leaders

Vienna (Reuters) - The Soviet party leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, and communist leaders from the Soviet bloc assembled in Prague yesterday for discussions after the US-Soviet summit, the Czechoslovak news agency Ceteka said.

Western diplomats in Prague said the seven leaders would assess the outcome of Mr Gorbachov's two days of talks with President Reagan in Geneva.

Ceteka reported the arrival of President Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria, Mr Janos Kadar of Hungary, Herr Erich Honecker of East Germany, General Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland

and Mr Nicolas Ceausescu of Romania.

Mr Gorbachov arrived in the snow-bound Czechoslovak capital and was met by President Gustav Husak.

Prague radio said Mr Gorbachov and President Husak conferred independently and agreed that "the results of the Soviet-US summit will enable progress on the path towards reaching mutually-acceptable agreements".

Czechoslovakia's hardline communist leadership consistently steers a foreign policy line parallel to that of Moscow.

Mr Gorbachov last conferred with his allies in Sofia on

October 22 and 23 to explain his approach to the Geneva talks with President Reagan and receive their support. That was the first working meeting with the East European leaders since he took office last March.

Prague newspapers yesterday reported nothing of substance on the Geneva talks but said they took place in a businesslike atmosphere and were a moment of hope for mankind.

The diplomats said that no information about the meeting would be issued until a radio and television news bulletin last night.

Heavy snow closed Prague airport for several hours

Continued on page 9, col 1

Continued on page 9, col 1

Two more Concorde incidents

British Airways Concordes on both sides of the Atlantic were involved in separate incidents yesterday, making the total six in one week. One aircraft was forced to return to London after developing a technical fault, and the other turned back to New York after an engine was hit by birds.

Strikes for jobs

A national campaign of industrial action by 60,000 clerical staff in Department of Health and Social Security benefit offices has been called by three Civil Service unions to back claims for 15,000 more jobs.

Spaceman ill

A Soviet Soyuz 14 spacecraft was forced to return to Earth when its commander, Mr Vladimir Vasyutin, was reported suffering from an unexplained illness.

Volcano fear

Foreign experts have reported two small eruptions of Colombia's Nevado del Ruiz volcano, prompting fears of another big eruption.

No to £100,000

Terry Holmes, the Welsh rugby union international, has rejected a £100,000 offer to play Rugby League for Bradford Northern.

On this day

Tomorrow you can read what The Times said on the day millions will never forget - the fatal Friday on which President Kennedy was assassinated.

Mandela is allowed to see lawyers

From Michael Hornsby

Cape Town

Mr Nelson Mandela, leader of the banned African National Congress, has been granted permission by the South African Government to meet his lawyers this morning, increasing speculation that he is about to be freed.

Earlier, at a press conference in a Cape Town hotel, his wife, Winnie, said that he was making the request to see his legal advisers because of the rumours that his release was imminent.

Mrs Mandela flew here from Johannesburg on Wednesday to be close to her husband, who is still recuperating in hospital from an operation.

Asked about reports that she had recently met the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to discuss her husband's future, Mrs Mandela replied that she might be able to answer that question after today's meeting.

Earlier report, page 7

Dail endorses Ulster accord after pledge

From Richard Ford, Dublin

The historic Anglo-Irish agreement was given overwhelming approval by the Dail last night at the end of a three-day debate on a deal which the Irish Government said was not a takeover by Dublin of the North.

Dr Garret FitzGerald's coalition government had a comfortable majority of 13 for the accord, which gives the republic a formal role in the affairs of the north for the first time since partition.

The vote by Deputies of 88 to 75 was one of the largest in a division since the government came to office.

In his closing speech Mr Peter Barry, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is to be joint chairman of the Anglo-Irish intergovernmental conference, appealed to the Rev Ian Paisley and Mr James Moynihan, leaders of the northern unionists, to accept that the agreement was not a takeover by Dublin.

Continued on back page, col 7

Lords may extend TV experiment

By Our Political Editor

Although there is no prospect of the work of the House of Commons being seen on television for several years after the defeat on Wednesday of the proposal for experimental broadcasts, the signs yesterday were that the House of Lords may decide to extend until the end of the present Parliament its own experiment, which it began in January.

The Lords decision will await the report on the experiment by a select committee which is due in the New Year.

The vote in the Commons went against television by 275 to 263, a majority of 12. The Prime Minister, having changed her mind more than once, surprised her supporters by deciding at the last moment to vote with the opponents.

The 18 other members of the Cabinet who sit in the Commons divided equally.

Recount refused, page 2

Leading article, page 15

Waite trapped by Beirut gunfight

From Robert Fisk

Beirut

Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy to Lebanon, became caught up in the country's tragedy and danger last night. Only hours before he was due to fly to Cyprus and New York in his mission to free the four American hostages in Lebanon, he was trapped in the centre of the fiercest rounds of street fighting the city has witnessed in many months.

Sometimes crouching on the floor of the Associated Press office in the city for cover as gunmen opened fire with rocket-launchers and automatic

weapons at each other outside the window, Mr Waite went on coolly taking notes for his meetings in New York and joked with the reporters sheltering beside him.

One bullet smashed into the office balcony only 12 feet from him, blasted through the interior wall of the office and embedded itself near one of the AP's computer screens, showering dust and plaster through the room.

For the Archbishop's envoy it was in some ways a familiar experience - he has witnessed wars in the Philippines, Vietnam and Uganda - but even Mr Waite was visibly moved when a man aged 60 was shot dead in

the street outside while driving his car to safety.

Standing next to Mr Waite, the battle was at the times so close at hand - rockets were exploding on neighbouring roofs - that it was impossible even to hear what he was saying. "I've been through this sort of thing before," he said. "But it's so sad. A perfectly innocent man has just been killed. This is a beautiful country and this is a terrible tragedy."

At one point during the fighting, as the room trembled to the blasts of anti-tank rocket fire and the air pressure changed with the explosions 40ft away, Mr Waite coolly

announced that he intended to take a shower - and did just that.

Mr Waite had been about to give a press conference in the Commodore Hotel on the eve of his departure when the battles, between Druze and Shia Muslim militiamen over the flying of flags on Lebanese Independence Day today, suddenly broke out. Hundreds of correspondents and television crews took cover on the floor of the hotel lobby as the battles continued.

By nightfall, Mr Waite was sitting on the floor of a darkened back room in the AP building, watching out of a rear

Continued on back page, col 8

Kinnock fury over Liverpool collapse

By Philip Webster

Political Reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock last night disowned the Militant leadership of Liverpool City Council and made clear that he was ready for discussions with the Government on ways of solving the financial crisis, which could include sending in commissioners to run the city.

After the council leaders' refusal yesterday to accept the latest plan by Labour local authorities, Mr Kinnock condemned their "disgraceful" action and gave a strong indication that he favoured purging Liverpool of its Militant influences.

Mr Kinnock, speaking at Westminster after the rejection of the package assembled by Labour members of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities to help Liverpool to avoid immediate bankruptcy, said the council had not seen fit to take advantage of that generosity.

"So I and my colleagues in the Labour local authorities and in parliament and in the trade unions completely disown those people who are prepared to use 31,000 workers and helpless people as hostages."

Asked whether he would back the use of commissioners, Mr Kinnock replied: "If the council cannot quickly balance the budget on the basis that has been offered and thereby save jobs and services, we are going to have to put in the Labour Party a complete emphasis on trying to prevent that massive addition to unemployment and misery, and therefore give consideration to proposals which the Government may want to put."

"To add the loss of democracy to the loss of jobs and services can serve absolutely no one."

Although senior Labour sources made clear last night that the party could only reluctantly back the use of commissioners, there would be little choice if the alternative was riots in the streets.

The Labour leadership still hope that the Militant leadership could be overruled at tonight's Liverpool District Labour Party meeting.

Mr Kinnock said he hoped "rational elements" of the local party would exert its influence. Last night Mr Cunningham, Labour's chief environment spokesman, wrote to every member of the Liverpool Labour group urging them to reconsider the situation and "to act quickly to prevent a slide into insolvency."

Mr Kinnock gave his firmest indication that he favoured action against the Militant element in Liverpool when he was asked if there were any serious moves to oust them. He said: "We will handle it. We know how we will deal with it."

In the case of people who contradict the Labour Party

Continued on back page, col 4

Purest of the pure

Glenfiddich Pure Malt Whisky is unique among malts. No other Highland Malt uses a single source of pure natural spring water throughout from distilling to bottling. Since 1887 the waters of the Robbie Duh have ensured the consistent purity of taste for which Glenfiddich is justly famous.

Glenfiddich. The pure malt.

THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow

Taste test
The experts' choice of Beano's Nouveau
Film fantasies
Steven Spielberg, still growing up
Sports preview
Hennessy Gold Cup plus weekend football and rugby

Portfolio

Yesterday's Times Portfolio competition prize of £4,000 was won by Miss Tracy Pattison of London. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play, Information Service, back page.

Leader page, 15
Letters: On schools and industry, from Prof Emeritus, P G Forrester, and Mr Correlli Barnett
Leading articles: After the summit, Liverpool; TV in Parliament
Features: pages 12-14
What Gorbachov achieved at Geneva; Bureheli, man in the middle, in defence of sociology
Obituary, page 22
Mr Derek Jewell

Home News	2.35	Motoring	29
Overseas	7.9	Parliament	16
Arts	22	Sale Room	16
Books	10	Science	16
Business	17-25	Sport	25-27
TV & Radio	16	TV & Radio	31
Crosswords	12-32	Theatre, etc	31
Diary	14	Universities	16
Events	32	Weather	32
Law Report	4	Wills	16

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Standard New
Auto Insurance

Detective on £26m gold trail stabbed during cottage watch, QC says

By Stewart Teagler, Crime Reporter

An undercover detective searching for gold bullion from the £26 million Brinks Mat robbery was stabbed 10 times after being trapped by guard dogs as he tried to keep watch on a house in Kent, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Kenneth Noye, aged 38, a property dealer, of West Kingsdown, Kent, and Brian Reader, aged 46, a businessman, of Grove Park, south London, deny murdering Det Constable John Fordham, aged 45, in the grounds of Mr Noye's home on January 26.

Mr Nicholas Purnell, QC, for the prosecution, told the court that Scotland Yard officers had been investigating the whereabouts of gold taken during the Brinks Mat robbery at Heathrow airport, London, in November 1983. He said that until January 26 this year none had been recovered.

But by January 26 the police operation was reaching its climax and officers were keeping a watch on Hollywood Cottage, West Kingsdown, which was Mr Noye's home.

Mr Purnell told the court the police suspected that "gold was being delivered from those premises in small parcels, transported from Noye by Reader". The gold was taken to central London and then to a company in Bristol called Scadlyn Limited.

In January, Reader was watched by police on three days taking material to London where it was picked up by other men and on January 25 police applied for search warrants.

Mr Purnell told the jury that there was no dispute between the Crown and the defence that handling gold bullion was a current matter awaiting trial. The murder trial took precedence.

The investigation into the missing gold explained the

police operation and put it into context. It also "perhaps just as significantly explains how high were the stakes which might be a motive for the killing of a detective officer as a last desperate attempt by these two men to cover up the operation being conducted at Hollywood Cottage", Mr Purnell said.

On January 26 Mr Fordham and another officer, Det Constable Neil Murphy, took over in a police "raid" opposite the gates to Hollywood Cottage early in the evening. From the hide in the bushes at the entrance to a religious retreat police were watching comings and goings at the cottage and a close-circuit television camera had been hidden inside a bird box in a tree above them.

Soon after the two officers dressed in camouflage clothing began their watch the officer in charge decided he should use the search warrant. Mr Fordham and Mr Murphy were told to leave their hide and cross into the 20-acre grounds close to the cottage.

Mr Purnell said they would set up a radio link in preparation for the raid, reporting on movements and preventing any escapes later.

But the two men were stopped by three paroling Rotweiler dogs as they came through shrubs towards the cottage. The dogs surrounded Mr Fordham, barking at him, and the second officer retreated.

Mr Murphy was following his training and was also trying to draw off the dogs.

He reached a fence and from the top of it made a noise to stop the dogs. He could see someone with a torch. The detective left the grounds, reached the road outside the cottage and saw two men and a woman looking down at something on the ground. One had a shotgun pointed at the ground.

Mr Fordham heard someone say "show us your ID. I will blow your head off". As two other officers arrived they saw Mr Reader aim a kick at the body on the ground, Mr Purnell said.

The police found Mr Fordham not far from the gate of the cottage. Mr Noye was standing with the dogs still surrounding the wounded policeman and when the fresh batch of officers arrived Mr Noye pointed a shotgun at them. When one officer produced a warrant card Mr Noye said "Go away or I'll do you as well", Mr Purnell said.

When the officers reached Mr Fordham he told one of them: "He's done me. He's stabbed me". Mr Noye covered the police with his gun, retreated up the pathway and ran to his house. Mr Reader and Mrs Noye, who had been hysterical, had already gone.

Mr Noye was seen later running towards an area of his house and after being challenged disappeared. He told the police: "Old Bill or no he had no business being here". Mr Noye said the knife was one he had taken from the kitchen.

Told that the policeman was dying Mr Noye, Mr Purnell said, told officers: "He should not have been on my property. I hope he dies." He refused to say where Mr Reader was but the man was later picked up near by on a main road trying to hitch a lift.

Mr Fordham died in hospital and a post-mortem examination showed stab wounds to his back and front torso.

Last night at the end of the hearing Mr Justice Caulefield, the jury, the two defendants and counsel travelled down to the cottage site to see the scene for themselves in similar night-time conditions to the time of the incident.

The hearing continues today.



Mark Howell, who received a bone and joint replacement, with Professor Johna Scales. Left, the professor shows an example of a replacement (Photograph: John Voss).

Metal 'bone' transplants save limbs of 700 patients

Mark Howell, aged 17, told yesterday how his leg was saved from amputation by a new metal "bone".

Mark, of Kenfig Hill, Mid-Glamorgan, developed bone cancer in his right leg last year. But instead of amputating it to prevent the cancer spreading doctors replaced his femur with the new metal "bone".

"This saved me from having my leg taken off," said Mark. "The new one feels quite normal and I am now teaching judo and running about five or six miles a day."

Professor Johna Scales, of the Institute of Orthopaedics in London, said Mark was one of

more than 700 people who had been saved from having an arm or leg amputated thanks to a pioneering programme of design and manufacture of bone and joint replacements.

He told the annual meeting of Action Research for the Crippled Child of "unique" extending bone and joint replacements for use in growing children with bone cancer.

The charity announced it was giving its biggest single research award of more than £358,000 to Professor Scales' team at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital in Stanmore, Middlesex.

Politicians urged to back Family Court idea

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Prime Minister and leaders of the other main political parties were urged yesterday to commit themselves to setting up a Family Court for England and Wales.

The call came from more than 100 national organizations, MPs, peers and academics who have launched a campaign to press for urgent reforms to the way children and families are now treated by the courts.

At present family law issues, such as child custody and child protection, are dealt with by a different range of different courts. The result is extra confusion, stress and costly delays.

The new Family Courts Campaign group said yesterday: "The variety of jurisdictions can be a nightmare. For example, there are no less than 20 ways in which a child can come into local authority care. The organizations and individuals associated with the campaign now believe there is an overwhelming consensus for a unified family court to be established quickly."

The campaign, under the umbrella of the Association of County Councils, has the support of groups such as the Association of Directors of Social Services, British Agencies for Adoption and Fostering, the National Association of Probation Officers, and the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux.

In a letter to the leaders of all main political parties, the new Family Courts Campaign says it is more than 10 years since a government-appointed committee recommended such a court.

The present muddle of different courts for different kinds of proceedings meant that, for example, there are "no less than 20 ways in which a child can be made the subject of a care order to a local authority in family proceedings."

Managers in UK among the worst paid

By a Staff Reporter

British managers are still among the lowest paid in Europe, with only Ireland, Greece and Portugal paying their senior executives a lower average basic salary.

Further down the pay scale the situation is even worse, with only Greece and Portugal paying less for clerical jobs.

A survey by Hay-MSL Management Consultants of more than 180,000 jobs in large international companies puts United States salaries at the top of the league for both senior and middle management. A US managing director of a subsidiary with a turnover of more than £100 million earns an average of £105,000 a year, compared with £94,000 for his Swiss counterpart, £65,000 in France, and £47,000 in Britain.

At middle management level, the US is still top with £33,000, and the UK with £16,000.

Allowing for cost of living differences, the spending power of take-home pay in Britain is well behind eight other industrial nations.

In the past few years the gap in purchasing power between Britain and foreign managing directors' pay has closed slightly as UK companies face the problem of foreign companies poaching top staff.

PURCHASING POWER OF MONTHLY PAY CHEQUE (£)

Man. Dir. Sen. Exec. Mid. Man.

Switz	4,630	3,630	1,720
US	4,320	3,530	1,580
W Ger	4,160	2,980	1,370
Spain	3,240	2,850	1,300
France	3,230	2,780	1,350
Italy	3,090	2,630	1,040
Norway	2,335	2,520	1,080
Neth	2,280	1,930	1,110
UK	2,000	1,890	980
Belg	2,000	1,780	1,070
Greece	1,870	1,680	950
Fin	1,770	1,480	860
Ire	1,500	1,360	830
Port	-	1,330	830
Den	-	1,120	680

Big welcome for new Beaujolais

By Robin Young

The biggest wine promotion ever held in Britain yesterday celebrated the arrival of this year's Beaujolais Nouveau, hailed by experts as certainly the best since 1976.

Peter Dominic were offering samples of the new wine, with English breakfast, at five principal railway stations in London and Edinburgh from 7am. Their rivals, Victoria Wine, toured Fleet Street and Trafalgar Square by a vintage bus, offering passers-by and surprised motorists free sips in plastic goblets.

In Stoke-on-Trent the Beaujolais Nouveau arrived by micro-light aeroplanes from, of all places, Warrington, and in Cambridge the wine was distributed by elephant.

The Times Wine Correspondent, Jane MacQuitty, conducted a tasting of 27 bottles of Beaujolais Nouveau as soon as the wine arrived in Britain yesterday. The results will be published tomorrow in the Saturday section.

The most unusual means of transport proposed this year foreshadowed, though. Justerini and Brooks had sponsored tandem windsurfers to ferry a case of wine from Calais, strapped to their surfboard, but French coastguards refused them permission to sail in a force eight gale.

The wine is officially released for commercial use only in the first minute of the third Thursday in November. Though the independent radio station LBC and the wine bar owner Mr Don Hewitson on BBC-TV's *Wogan* show had no difficulty in producing samples before the release, several small importers found their plans balked by official insistence that only big consignments in sealed containers would be allowed to leave the area of production before the midnight deadline.

Many containers, though were ready and waiting at the Channel ports, and the first consignments actually landed in Britain from a Townsend Thoresen ferry at 12.15am British time.

£16m AA boost for road fleet

By Clifford Webb

Motoring Correspondent
The Automobile Association will spend £16 million next year to increase its road patrols and breakdown recovery fleet. It is double the amount spent on the services in recent years and follows a similar move by the Royal Automobile Association last week.

But yesterday the AA denied that it was reacting to increased competition from the RAC or newer motoring organizations.

A spokesman said: "We are not reducing staff to find the money to do this like the RAC [which is planning 100 redundancies]. We are spending more money and taking on more employees to offer an improved service to our increasing membership. By next year we expect to have six million members, an increase of some 50,000 in a year."

Sixty patrols will be added to the 3,200 already on the road along with recovery trucks and diesel vans worth £3.5 million. The remaining £12.5 million will be spent on expanding the 45-strong relay garage network, additional training, radio equipment and the completion of a "high tech" breakdown centre in London.

This year the AA will handle about 2.7 million roadside breakdowns and 230,000 relay recoveries.

Motoring, page 29

Search for man on moor called off

By Tim Jones

As darkness fell last night and temperatures fell to below zero, police called off their search for Mr David Arthur, aged 43, who has deserted his wife and three children to "face death on Dartmoor" unless the chief executive of Caradon District Council in Cornwall makes a public apology on the radio for an alleged planning application blunder.

Devon and Cornwall Police have been using a helicopter and dogs to try to find Mr Arthur, who has walked on to the moor because of a nine-year-old obsession over an incident which resulted in his caravan home being destroyed, as it was towed away by a tractor driven by a farmer who is now dead.

Mr Arthur left his chalet home two days ago, dressed only in a jumper, trousers and sandals. He was also carrying a radio.

Over the nine-year period, Mr Arthur has threatened to kill himself to gain reparation from Caradon District Council, which he accuses of destroying his life. The dispute stems from the refusal of the council to give him planning permission for development on land which was owned by the farmer.

The council denies any responsibility for his plight, and refuses to consider the possibility of any compensation, broadcast or apology.

Scotswomen top the sweet eaters' league

Scottish women are Britain's biggest sweet eaters, according to a national report on confectionery eating habits. More women aged 25 to 34 buy sweets in Scotland although the biggest chocolate lovers are in the North-West of England.

The survey of 1,554 men and women by Phillips Russell Hyman, market analysts, in the latest *Confectioner Tobaccoist, Newsagents Journal*, shows that 33 per cent of women admitted to buying sweets and 21 per cent to buying chocolates during a two-week period in June compared to 25 and 16 per cent of men.

Scotland's sweet eaters

accounted for 39 per cent of sales, while 22 per cent of people in the North-West bought chocolate.

Chocolate is least popular in Yorkshire and the North-East, where only 14 per cent of men and women had made a recent purchase, while people in the South, South-west and Wales prefer chocolate to sweets.

The survey also found that Britain consumes more sweets and chocolate per head than any other European country. Confectionery sales in the UK exceeded £2.5 billion last year.

Verdict - CTN's and Booksellers, CTN Journal, November, 22, 1985 issue.

Holiday threat of 'unacceptable' hotels

The package holiday trade has booked hundreds of cheap hotels previously avoided by British Tour operators in a desperate effort to meet the demand for "bargain basement" offers, the compilers of the 1986 *Recommended Resort and Hotel Guide* said yesterday.

Speaking at the launch in London of the annual survey, covering 1,716 establishments in more than 200 resorts, Mr Paul Foster of the Hogg Robinson travel agency chain, its publishers said: "There are not enough beds to offer the new so-called bargains; consequently hotels which were previously ignored by operators as not being up to standard are being slipped into brochures."

Among the hotels the guide does not recommend, one in Corfu is described as a "great spot for plane spotters, mosquitoes and the head of a bear". It is 300 yds from the airport.

In Majorca, the agents found one hotel whose public room has "a small like wet macintoshes"; another, in a red light district, attracted "a number of disreputable looking people", while a third was said to look "still like a stagnant aquarium".

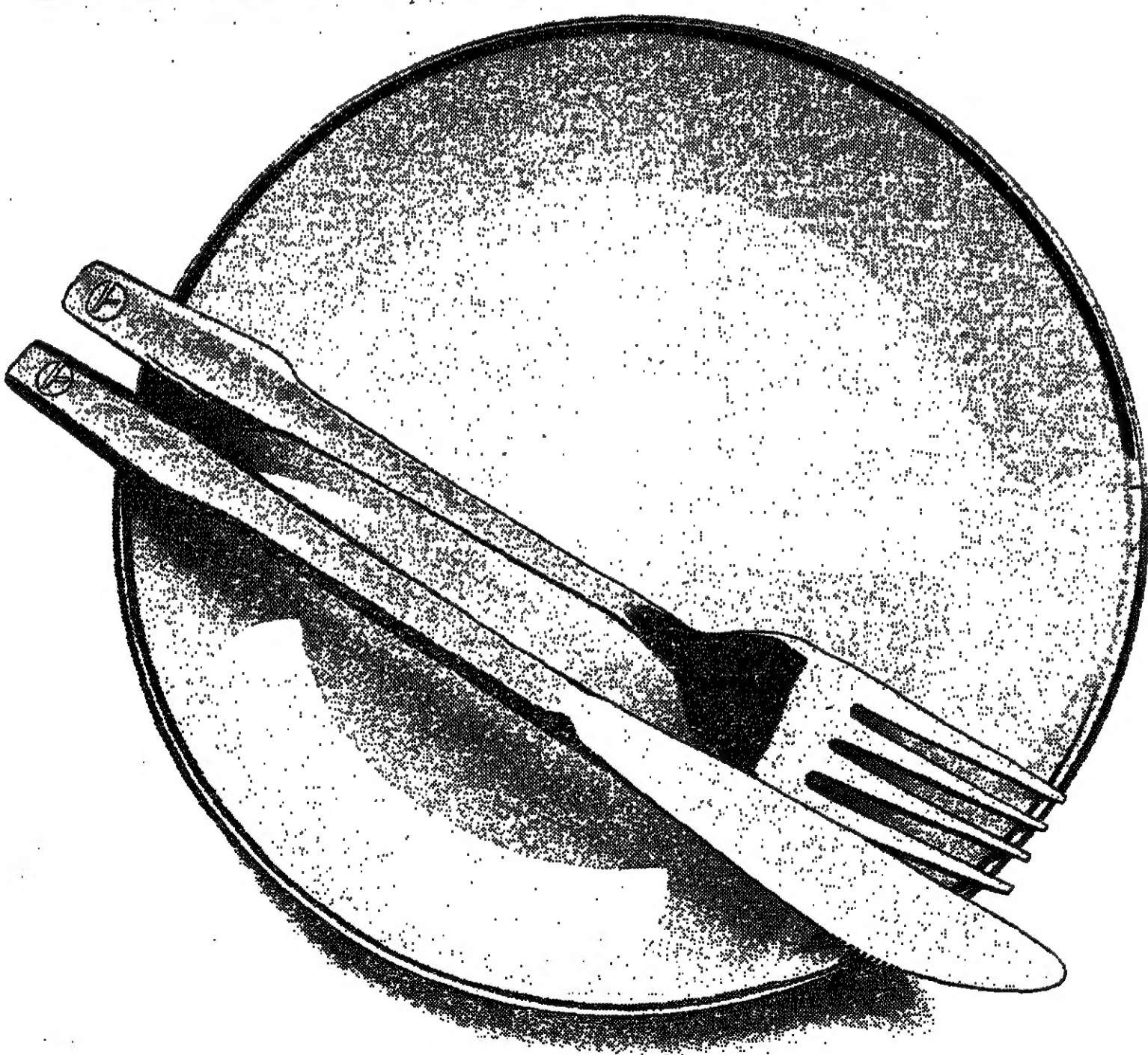
At the three-star hotel Alexis in Lloret, the main course at dinner-time one day was fried eggs. "It is easy to see there is no connection with the popular soap opera", the observers commented.

In all, the guide reports a 13 per cent rise in non-rec-

ommended hotels, although of those on last year's role of disapproval, 15 per cent showed some improvement. "Price is taking priority over value and tour operators seeking market share are creating a cowboy image", Mr Foster said.

The guide, which is used by Hogg Robinson's own travel agencies, pays tribute to the many good and improving hotels, including the recipient of its "most improved hotel" award, a Benidorm establishment that two years ago was condemned for its peeling plaster, unattractive appearance and litter strewn doorways. It is called the Titanic, and yesterday Hogg Robinson raised it well and truly - to "recommended" status.

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Solicitors protest at delay by law chief over Bar monopoly challenge

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

An important test case in which solicitors are challenging the Bar's monopoly of advocacy rights in the High Court has been abruptly removed from the lists by the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Donaldson.

The move has infuriated lawyers involved in bringing the case. They fear the delay could undermine the solicitors' campaign for wider rights of audience.

The case was to have been heard before the Court of Appeal next week but it has been withdrawn by the Master of the Rolls because of what was said yesterday to have been an administrative blunder by the civil appeals office.

Sir John said that he ordered the case to be removed from the "pending" list when he discovered, at the last minute, that a senior barrister would need to be appointed as an "amicus curiae" (friend of the court) to assist on the law, as the appeal was not being opposed.

A significant delay in the hearing could allow the Bar time to amend its own rules so that barristers would be allowed to appear alone, without a solicitor in attendance, in formal and unopposed High Court matters. That would damage the solicitors' case for the right to appear, as it rests

partly on the argument that the client should not have to pay for two lawyers.

The case is being brought by Mr Cyril Smith, Liberal MP for Rochdale, who wanted his solicitor to read a statement in settlement of a libel action brought by 25 Labour and Plaid Cymru MPs. By convention, only barristers may appear in the High Court and Mr Smith objected to paying a barrister when his solicitor would have been willing to do the work.

The case has become the focus of the dispute between the two branches of the legal profession over whether or not solicitors should have wider advocacy rights and the Bar's monopoly be ended.

Yesterday Mr David Pannick, counsel for Mr Smith, went before the Master of the Rolls to protest at the decision and asked the court to order the case restored to the list for hearing next week.

But Sir John said he thought there would not be enough time for the barrister to be appointed and briefed by next week. The case should not have been listed for next week in any event, he said. He did, however, order the case to be heard as soon as the barrister was ready.

After the hearing lawyers in the case said they thought the

decision most extraordinary. In particular Mr Alastair Brett, Mr Smith's solicitor, criticized the way knowledge of the decision had filtered out, apparently reaching the Chairman of the Bar, Mr Robert Alexander, QC, before him.

Mr Brett, who is employed as a solicitor by Times Newspapers, added that he could not understand why a senior barrister could not be appointed when his solicitor would have been willing to do the work.

Finally he said if there was a significant delay in the hearing, the Bar's sub-committee on rights of audience would have made its recommendation. That committee is expected to propose the Bar change its rules to allow barristers appear alone, without a solicitor being in attendance, in formal and unopposed High Court matters.

Mr Alexander, the Bar chairman, said he had heard earlier in the week the court would be likely to instruct a barrister to assist the court so that the case would be properly argued and that, as a consequence, it was likely the hearing would be somewhat delayed.

Royal donation boosts aid for injured police

By Michael Horsnell

The Queen and Queen Mother have made the first donations to a £1.5 million appeal to help provide the police with a new convalescent and treatment centre in Oxfordshire.

Increasing violence against police officers, about which members of the Royal Family are said to be increasingly concerned, has oversteered existing facilities at Hove, Sussex, opened by the Queen Mother in 1966, and the Police Convalescence and Rehabilitation Trust has bought Flint House, a Grade 2 listed building in 14 acres of wooded grounds near Goring-on-Thames.

Individual police officers are raising £1 million themselves towards the £3 million cost of purchase and conversion. Another charitable trust has granted a further £500,000.

leaving the police trust £1.5 million short.

Launching the appeal at the Mansion House in London yesterday, Lord Trenchard said: "Practically every day we see pictures on television or in the press of police officers who have sustained injuries in the course of their duties."

Lord Trenchard, who is the son of a former Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, added: "This important appeal offers us an opportunity to express gratitude and appreciation for a devotion to duty which too often results in horrifying injuries and death."

Cheques should be made payable to The Police Convalescence and Rehabilitation Appeal Trust and sent to The Appeal Director at Room 203, Trianon House, Albert Embankment, London SE1 7TT.

Probation for mother who tied up girls

A mother, who left her two daughters aged four and five tied like parcels on urine-soaked mattresses on their bunk beds in a nail-up bedroom and went out for the night, was placed on probation for two years by Thames magistrates yesterday.

The woman, aged 32, from Poplar, east London, who cannot be named, admitted wilfully neglecting the girls.

Woman Det Constable Pat Walsh said the police were called after the children's babysitter's had expressed concern. Neighbours found the children tied up after first having to use pliers to remove nails from the door.

Mr Simon Groves, for the mother, said she had pleaded guilty on the basis that she had failed to prevent her husband, of whom she was frightened, from tying up the children.

Homing-in anti-tank weapon for RAF

An anti-tank weapon being planned for RAF aircraft is expected to be five times as effective as those now in service. The weapon, which is due to enter service in the early 1990s, will be carried in a canister.

When launched from an aircraft it will dispense numbers of sub-munitions, each of which will be equipped with a device that enables it to detect and home onto a target. The device can also discriminate between tanks and other vehicles, and between different types of tank.

It is intended to be carried on an improved version of the Harrier jump-jet, the GR5, which will be entering service with the RAF before the end of this decade. One RAF source yesterday described the new weapon as one of the most significant jumps in weapon technology for many years.

Feasibility studies on the project have been completed.

Chairman fined

Mr Roy Watts, chairman of Thames Water Authority, was yesterday fined £150 and disqualified from driving for 12 months by magistrates at Thames, Oxfordshire, after pleading guilty to driving with a blood-alcohol level above the legal limit.

Rape term cut

A 16-year jail term for rape, indecent assault and burglary against Kevin Kearsley, aged 26, who terrorised women in Oxford's bedsit area, was reduced to 12 years by the Court of Appeal in London yesterday.

Two remanded

There was tight security at Lambeth Magistrates' Court, south London yesterday as when Nassar Abdul Karim Mohamed, aged 27, and Ramzi Abdul Hafez Awad, aged 43, were remanded in custody until December 12, accused of conspiracy to cause explosions.

Oxford fears

Lord Bullock of Leamfield, the former Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, is to meet Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for the Environment, and Mrs Lynda Chalker, the Minister of Transport, in an attempt to persuade them to intervene in the future development of Oxford. There is concern about industrial and commercial developments in the city.



Declan Henry, aged 8, with comrades of the 1/9 (Co. Antrim) Bn of the UDR yesterday.

Soldier for a day

A boy who suffers from leukaemia yesterday fulfilled his ambition and became a soldier for a day.

Declan Henry, aged 8, who had dreamed of an army career, was given the freedom of the battalion headquarters by his local Ulster Defence Regiment. He was kitted out in a specially tailored sergeant major's uniform and taken on a

helicopter flight above his home town of Antrim, 15 miles from Belfast.

The boy, who is gravely ill after 6½ years of treatment, said: "I think the CO was extremely pleased with the way I turned out. I always wanted to be a soldier. I love army life - but after this I wouldn't mind being a pilot."

BBC faces new disruption over vetting

By David Hewson

The BBC may face further industrial action in its External Services department because of the continued vetting of staff by MI5.

The corporation has decided to reduce the level of vetting of its employees after *The Observer* disclosed MI5's role in

selecting staff. But External Services, which produce the World Service and the foreign language services of the BBC, will continue to be vetted for security risks.

Journalists working in the 120-strong newsroom of External Services have complained to the BBC management about the decision not to lift vetting of

their post. They feel that their impartiality was particularly endangered by the summer dispute about the initial banning of the *Real Lives* programme and the fact that the service is funded directly from the Foreign Office.

A motion passed by their National Union of Journalists chapel accuses the BBC man-

agement of a failure to recognize that the fundamental principles of the independence of External Services has been abandoned as long as the security agencies are involved in the selection of staff.

The BBC has argued that it needs to retain some security surveillance to protect staff.

Legal wrangle at Tribune settled as new head is named

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The long-running legal dispute between the staff of *Tribune* newspaper and prominent shareholders has been resolved with the appointment of Mr Norman Buchan, Labour's front bench spokesman on the arts, as the new chairman of the board of directors.

The settlement, which involves the dropping of legal action initiated by Lord Bruce of Donington and Mr John Silkin against members of the past and present staff, and against the former chairman of the board, Mr Michael Meacher, will give the left-wing newspaper a five-member board, and mean the resignation of the old board.

The dispute began in December, 1982, when a consortium led by Mr Silkin, dismayed by the attacks by the then Bennite newspaper on the leadership of Mr Michael Foot, attempted a takeover bid.

That appeared to have been thwarted when at a board meeting 450 shares were issued to nine members of staff, giving them power to outvote the consortium.

The validity of those shares was challenged by the writs. Under the settlement, negotiated largely by Mr Foot, a

former editor of *Tribune*, the disputed shares will be transferred into a trust administered by eminent Labour Party members.

In addition, in this week's edition of the newspaper, Mr Nigel Williamson, who replaced the Bennite, Mr Chris Mullin, as editor almost a year ago and has changed the editorial line of the paper to one of broad, though not uncritical, support for the Labour leadership, apologizes to Mr Silkin and Lord Bruce for any suggestions that they ever acted in anything other than what they felt to be the best interests of the paper.

The new board will consist of Mr Silkin and Lord Bruce, representing the interests of the old shareholders, Mr Williamson, another elected member from the staff, and Mr Buchan as the independent chairman.

Mr Meacher says in the newspaper this week that the arrangement was probably the best that could be secured in the circumstances.

Mr Silkin said: "Personalities have changed and the political line of the paper has changed. Now that *Tribune* has achieved some sort of sanity we can all work together to make it the great success it should always have been."

Computers hasten move to 24-hour working day

By Our Labour Reporter

An increasing number of white-collar employees are working shifts as companies seek 24-hour use of computers, according to the Labour Research Department.

In the organization's Bargaining Report, released today, the phenomenon is said to be part of a general rise in around-the-clock employment, with 3.2 million employees - 15 per cent of the workforce - now on shifts.


But the department, which is funded by trade unions, points out that payments for shift work have generally failed to keep pace with overall earnings. Office workers have enjoyed bigger increases in shift pay than their blue-collar colleagues, the study says.

Between April 1980 and 1985 shift payments increased by 68 per cent for male non-manual workers and 52 per cent for female, white-collar workers

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Mandela release rumour grows despite denials from officials

From Michael Hornsby, Cape Town

Strong rumours that Mr Nelson Mandela, leader of the outlawed African National Congress, is about to be released after 23 years behind bars persisted here yesterday against a background of ambiguous official denials.

His wife, Winnie, flew here from Johannesburg on Wednesday to be close to her husband, who is still recuperating in a Cape Town hospital from an operation on November 3 for removal of an enlarged prostate gland.

After visiting him yesterday morning she said she knew nothing of moves to free him. She was adamant that he would not agree to renounce violence as a condition of his release - an offer made earlier this year by President Botha.

"He will never renounce violence. He believes he is not the one to renounce violence. He believes that the Government should renounce violence," she said.

Of her husband's health, Mrs Mandela said: "He is very well, he is walking up and down his little ward. This assessment appeared to contradict speculation that he had suffered a relapse or post-operative complications.

One of the three doctors present at the operation on Mr Mandela, Dr Nthato Motlana, told *The Times* that it was

rather surprising that his patient was still in hospital.

It had been expected that he would be returned to jail after two weeks. Dr Motlana said he thought it unlikely that any post-operative problems had arisen.

"Our fear is that the Government may use Mandela's health as an excuse to let him out and not let (Walter) Sisulu, (Govan) Mbeki (two other jailed ANC leaders), and the others out. That's not good enough. We want them all out."

Dr Motlana, who runs a surgery in Soweto, is the Mandela family doctor.

One of the most persistent rumours yesterday was that Mr Mandela would be freed and immediately flown to Lusaka, the Zambian capital, where the ANC maintains its headquarters in exile.

Interviewed by Reuters in Pretoria, where he was meeting homeland leaders, Mr Botha became irritated when pressed to comment on the rumours, eventually saying: "No decision has been taken."

The release of Mr Mandela is one of the main reform moves being urged on Pretoria by foreign governments and is also one of the conditions which foreign bankers would like to see met before they agree to reschedule repayment of South Africa's short-term debts.



President Botha flanked by the four homeland leaders yesterday (from left): President Mphahlele of Venda, Mr George Matanzima, Chief Minister of Transkei, Acting President Motsatsi of Bophuthatswana and President Sebe of Ciskei.

MPs pass Lisbon programme

From Mariha de la Cal, Lisbon

The government programme presented by Portugal's new Prime Minister, Senhor Anibal Cavaco Silva, has been passed by Parliament, where his Social Democratic Party is in the minority.

Three motions to reject the programme were presented by the Socialists, the Communists and the left-wing Democratic Movement Party, but were defeated, with the Christian Democrats and the new Presidential Democratic Renewal Party abstaining.

The voting came after two days of debate in which all the opposition parties, including the Christian Democrats, criticized the programme and the minority Government of Senhor Cavaco Silva. Even the Christian Democrats, considered to be allies of the right-of-centre Prime Minister, said they would not accept "co-responsibility" for the programme or for the Government.

The strongest criticism came from the Socialists. Senhor Manuel Alegre, who presented the Socialist rejection motion, said the new government programme "represents a dangerous swing to the Right with the risk of political upset

González keeps up pressure for US troop cuts in Spain

Madrid (NYT) - Spain would continue to press for a reduction in American troops stationed here, Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, said.

The issue, which has figured in talks between Madrid and Washington, has grown more sensitive recently as Spanish and American officials have given different accounts of the talks. They also disagree on whether the talks constitute formal negotiations.

In an hour long interview, Señor González, suggested that American officials might not be clear about Spain's determination to seek the troops cut.

"Unfortunately, there is a great deal of confusion about the issue," he said. "I regret it." Señor González said he made it clear in September to Mr George Bush, the US Vice-President, and the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, that Spain planned to seek reductions in the more than 12,500 American troops.

He said Spain also had stressed in the technical-level talks that began here last month that the only reason Spain had not called for high-level formal talks, as it can do under the 1953 troop treaty, was to keep things at a friendly level.

The troops are widely re-

sented because they were introduced under Franco. The Americans say four American naval and air bases and smaller communications outposts are critical to Western defence of Europe and the Mediterranean.

Señor González would not say how large a reduction in

American troops he wanted or which bases he might want to close. But he said their defence value has been reduced by Spain's entry into Nato in 1982. He has scheduled a referendum for early next year on whether Spain should remain in Nato.

Madrid picks EEC men

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The naming of Señor María and Señor Abel Matutes as Spain's two candidates for EEC Commissioners in Brussels was welcomed in political and economic circles here yesterday. It is hoped it will lessen the shocks expected on January 1 as Spain enters the EEC.

Señor María, only 36, is a Socialist lawyer from relatively backward Castile who, as Secretary of State for Relations with the EEC, bore the brunt of Spain's entry negotiations with Brussels.

Señor Matutes, aged 44, a banker, comes from the Balearic Islands, which are now Spain's most prosperous region. He has been deputy leader of the right-wing Opposition party of Señor Manuel Fraga and was the chief architect of its economic

policies. In Señor Matutes the Brussels Commission will be reinforced by a keen believer in free enterprise.

The Prime Minister, Señor Felipe González, insisted on the bipartisan approach. It is evidently part of a high-level understanding with the Opposition which is gradually taking shape and is intended to produce something as close as possible to a national consensus for the referendum on Nato membership next spring.

Señor María is personally very close to Señor González, while Señor Matutes is an influential businessman. Domestic considerations were paramount in the choice of the two men. Spain may well, however, have missed an opportunity to give a new impetus to the European Commission.

Illness of commander ends Soyuz mission

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The Soviet Union's extensive space research programme suffered a setback yesterday when the Soyuz 14 spacecraft was forced to make an unscheduled return to Earth because of the unexplained illness of its commander, Mr Vladimir Vasyutin.

The first news of the cutting short of the unfinished programme after 65 days came when Tass, the official news agency, announced that the craft had landed at 13.31 Moscow time in a pre-set area in the Central Asian Soviet republic of Kazakhstan.

Tass gave no details of the commander's illness but later quoted doctors who had treated him on the spot as saying: "Vladimir Vasyutin's condition is satisfactory. We cannot say anything more than that, as we have to make a thorough check-up. It is only clear now that, as we expected, he needs hospital treatment."

Mr Vasyutin was launched into space on September 17 with two other cosmonauts to work on the Salyut 7 space station, which has been orbiting Earth since the spring of 1982. Last night Soviet sources said the station was continuing its flight in "an unmanned mode".

Two other Soviet cosmonauts, Mr Victor Savinykh, who had spent nearly half a year in space and Mr Aleksandr Volkov, launched at the same time as Mr Vasyutin, also returned to Earth yesterday. They were checked by doctors rushed to the landing site, but were pronounced well.

According to Soviet space experts, the crew of the Soyuz 14 had carried out an extensive scientific programme which included taking pictures of some six million square miles of Soviet territory for use by scientific and other bodies. No indication was available about how long the commander had been ill before the decision to abort the mission.

No-confidence vote ousts island Premier

Port Moresby (AP) - Mr Michael Somare, the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea for eight of the past 10 years, lost a no-confidence vote in the House of Assembly yesterday and resigned. The new Prime Minister, Mr Pias Wingi, intends to form a five-party coalition.

Mr Somare, who led the country of three million people to independence a decade ago, lost the vote 57-52 after weeks of political manoeuvring.

Man held in Karpov royalties affair

Hamburg (Reuters) - Herr Helmut Jungwirth, a West German radio journalist, has been arrested on suspicion of embezzling the former Soviet world chess champion Anatoly Karpov out of \$446,000 in royalties from an advertising deal, public prosecutors said.

Herr Jungwirth, a former friend of Karpov, who lost his title to Gary Kasparov, says he passed on the money but Karpov says he never received it. The Hamburg public prosecutor's office said Herr Jungwirth was taken into custody "because investigations have gone far enough to make such a decision appear justified".

Bullied to death

Tokyo (Reuters) - A girl aged 13 jumped 10 floors to her death from her apartment here, after being tormented by classmates in the latest case of bullying in Japan's junior high schools, police said. She named the bullies in a five-page note left on the balcony.

Heart man dies

Stockholm (AP) - Leif Stenberg, the 53-year-old Swedish businessman who was the first non-American of a permanent artificial heart, died here yesterday. Charges of tax evasion were dropped after his operation in April.

Hidden graves

Ayacucho, Peru (Reuters) - Peruvian congressmen told reporters they found 15 bullet-riddled corpses including those of seven children in a hidden grave at the site of an alleged army massacre in the Andean village of Bellavista, 100 miles south of here.

Tunnel escape

Brussels (Reuters) - A European Parliament human rights committee has urged Greece not to return to Bulgaria, three families who tunneled their way out under the frontier.

Freedom delay

Lisbon (Reuters) - Only bureaucratic details are delaying the release of Juan Fernandez Krohn, a Spanish priest who tried to kill the Pope with a knife at Fatima in 1982, a judge here said.

Market bedlam

Lagos (AFP) - Panic broke out at market in the Nigerian city of Akure when a hospital chief released 74 mental patients because he had not been paid for looking after them, press reports said. Traffic was disrupted as traders fled.

The Nevado del Ruiz disaster

Armero rescuers still finding survivors

From Trevor Fishlock, Bogotá

In Armero they still hope for miracles. A week after the disaster, rescuers are finding a handful of survivors. Five were pulled out on Tuesday, and the search went on after faint voices were heard calling, "Get me out".

Even the badly injured have excellent chances of survival, say the doctors treating them. At the San Pedro Hospital in Bogotá, Colombia's main surgical centre, Dr Alonso Belalcázar, the deputy director, said "The main physical problem is shock. These people have crushed ribs and broken legs and arms. Some have internal injuries, caused by crushing or by ingested mud. The mud has also burnt their skins."

"Everyone is covered in cuts and bruises and has eye inflammations, but there will be no permanent damage to eyesight. Infections are being treated with antibiotics. Of 130 survivors we have received here, four have died, six need amputations and 30 need plastic surgery."

"Mostly, people are too dazed to realize what happened and there may be big psychological problems ahead. Many are completely alone: they have lost their wives, husbands, children, friends, neighbours, homes and land. A whole way of life has been destroyed."

Gunmen killed Oscar William Calvo, the leader of Colombia's Popular Liberation Army, in Bogotá last night only hours after he said his guerrillas would stick to a government truce despite their attack on a north-western town on Monday, police said (Reuters reports).

In towns around Armero people wander about searching in refugee shelters or in mortuaries and hospitals for signs of their children or parents. Radio stations and newspapers act as go-betweens, passing on information to people trying to find missing relatives.

The authorities still want to spray disinfectant over Armero to prevent epidemics, and say there are signs of typhoid in the disaster area. Rescuers complain of a shortage of typhus vaccine.

But doctors in Bogotá say that vaccination at this stage would be useless, and that anyway the risk of typhoid is no worse than that of other water-carried diseases. In any case, they say, the decay of disease-free bodies poses no health risk. There have been widespread vaccinations against tetanus.

The authorities have prom-

ised that they will not spray until local people are satisfied that all hope has gone.

Now that most of the rescue work is over and the international relief operation is in full swing, there are louder rumblings of recrimination, and there could be considerable political fallout from the disaster. Central and provincial governments are being blamed for failing to heed warnings.

The volcano started its activity last year, and there was concern about a build-up of silt and water in a lake above Armero. The authorities refused to meet local demands that the lake be drained: when flood water raced down the mountain after the eruption, the lake swelled and burst with the effect of a monster bomb.

The authorities are criticized for having failed to order evacuation and for having said on the radio after the eruption that there was no danger. The Government is also being attacked for having no disaster plan and no supreme to direct the rescuers, relying instead on inspired improvisation.

There was considerable confusion on Wednesday when the National Emergency Committee ordered "practice" evacuations of three towns near the volcano. Radio networks interrupted programmes to report the order and quoted

military sources as saying the emergency was real.

The order was apparently carried out by only one of the three towns, Mariquita. The mayor said later that thousands of people were still in the hills early yesterday because the Army had not given the order for them to return.

The disaster damaged the agricultural economy over a vast fertile area and is a blow to President Betancur's Government as it struggles to set straight Colombia's economy and to carry through tough austerity measures.

The huge sum needed to repair the devastated region's roads, bridges, power and water systems will have to come from other projects, which will in turn have to be held up.

But an important effect is a manifestation of national solidarity, with deep political differences being put aside. People stand in queues to give blood, and the poor in particular have been generous in giving clothing. Many workers are giving up a day's pay for relief funds.

The number of dead is now put at 25,000, including 8,000 children. More than 5,000 are injured, many thousands are homeless, and several hundred children are now orphans. An advanced monitoring system is planned for the Nevado del Ruiz volcano.

Warning for Wellington on ships ban

From Richard Long, Wellington

Washington yesterday delivered its strongest warning so far to Wellington that a continuing ban on nuclear warship visits could spell the end of the Anzus alliance linking Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

But the warning from the new American ambassador-designate to New Zealand, Mr Paul Cleveland, was dismissed by Mr David Lange, the New Zealand Prime Minister, as "unnecessary and unhelpful".

Mr Cleveland, speaking at Senate confirmation hearings in Washington, said: "If we are to continue that alliance, the United States must continue to have normal port access for its ships..."

He said his first order of business, when he took up his post in Wellington in the new year, would be to convey to New Zealand how essential it was to restore normal port access for US ships. "On the other hand," he said, "regrettable as it might be, I shall make it clear that the legislation reinforcing the port ban could effectively terminate our alliance commitments to New Zealand."

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Fireside chats kindle warmth but deeds must follow

SUMMIT ANALYSIS

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent, in Geneva

In his closing statement yesterday President Reagan referred to his two days of talks with Mr Mikhail Gorbachov as the "fireside summit", a reference to the amount of time the two leaders spent alone together in private discussion beside a glowing hearth.

The relationship which the American President and the Soviet Communist Party's General Secretary have managed to develop during these tête-à-têtes is undoubtedly the most positive achievement of the Geneva summit and will ultimately determine whether the joint statement they issued will lead to improved relations and a lowering of tensions or merely turn out to be a declaration of unrealized goals.

As Mr George Shultz, the Secretary

of State, observed: "The most important thing that happened here is that these two individuals took this over completely.... (The summit) has contributed a relationship between these two leaders based on a lot of substantive discussion between them."

Both American and Soviet officials insisted that the two leaders did get on genuinely well together. "You don't keep smiling after four and a half hours together if you hate each other's guts", an American official commented.

It was Mr Reagan's decision that he and Mr Gorbachov should spend so much time together. The President has - with justification - much faith in his powers of persuasion. He believed that if he and Mr Gorbachov were left alone

together to discuss the broad sweep of US-Soviet relations he would be able to persuade the Soviet leader that he was not the wild warmonger he is portrayed in the Soviet media.

Although Mr Reagan did not manage to persuade the Soviet leader to share his rosy vision of "Star Wars" as a defensive shield that could lead to the eradication of nuclear weapons, Mr Gorbachov conceded that their fireside chats had established a basis for mutual trust.

American officials pointed out that

there would probably not even have been a joint statement but for the rapport built up between the two men.

However, Mr Gorbachov made it clear, as did President Reagan too, that the conciliatory words they had exchanged over the past two days must now be backed by deeds if that basis of trust is to develop into a greater sense of confidence. Whether that is possible when the two are re-exposed to the political realities in their respective capitals remains to be seen.

The cultural agreement that was

signed yesterday is the first tangible sign that the two leaders genuinely want to improve relations. Their joint statement refers to other bilateral agreements which they intend to conclude.

But the real test of the depth and sincerity of their new relationship will come when the nuclear arms talks resume in Geneva. Both men have said that they want to accelerate these negotiations so as to limit and reduce nuclear arms and enhance strategic stability.

Both have declared that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought". Both have pledged not to seek nuclear superiority.

The main obstacle that stood - and

still stands - in the way of progress is "Star Wars". Neither leader was prepared to shift his position on this. It was unreasonable, given the frigid relations that had existed between Washington and Moscow over the past six years, to expect that they would manage to break the deadlock over "Star Wars" at a single two-day summit.

However, unless there is some meeting of minds on this issue in the months ahead, then the relationship which the two men managed to establish during the past couple of days will start to turn sour. If that happens, then the flickers of hope which the "fireside summit" ignited will quickly be extinguished.

JOINT STATEMENT

Peace tops the bill as leaders pledge to meet again soon

The full text of the joint US-Soviet statement after the summit talks was:

These comprehensive discussions covered the basic questions of US-Soviet relations and the current international situation. The meetings were frank and useful. Serious differences remain on a number of critical issues.

While acknowledging the differences in their systems and approaches to international issues, some greater understanding of each side's view was achieved by the two leaders. They agreed about the need to improve US-Soviet relations and the international situation as a whole.

In this connection the two sides have confirmed the importance of an ongoing dialogue, reflecting their strong desire to seek common ground on existing problems.

They agreed to meet again in the nearest future. The General Secretary accepted an invitation by the President of the United States to visit the United States and the President of the United States accepted an invitation by the General Secretary of the CPSU to visit the Soviet Union. Arrangements for and timing of the visits will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

In their meetings, agreement was reached on a number of specific issues. Areas of agreement are registered on the following pages.

SECURITY

The sides, having discussed key security issues, and conscious of the special responsibility of the USSR and the US for maintaining peace, have agreed that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. Recognizing that any conflict between the USSR and the US could have catastrophic consequences, they emphasized the importance of preventing any war between them, whether nuclear or conventional. They will not seek to achieve military superiority.

NUCLEAR AND SPACE TALKS

The President and the General Secretary discussed the negotiations on nuclear and space arms.

They agreed to accelerate the work at these negotiations, with a view to accomplishing the tasks set down in the joint US-Soviet agreement of January 8, 1985, namely to prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear arms and enhance strategic stability.

Noting the proposals recently tabled by the US and the Soviet Union, they called for early progress, in particular in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of 50 per cent reductions in the nuclear arms of the US and the USSR appropriately applied, as well as the idea of an interim INF agreement.

During the negotiations of these agreements, effective measures for verification of compliance with obligations assumed will be agreed upon

RISK REDUCTION CENTRES

The sides agreed to study the question at the expert level of centres to reduce nuclear risk, taking into account the issues and developments in the Geneva negotiations. They took satisfaction in such recent steps in this direction as the modernization of the Soviet-US hotline.

NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

General Secretary Gorbachov and President Reagan reaffirmed the commitment of the USSR and the US to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and their interest in strengthening together with other countries the non-proliferation regime, and in further enhancing the effectiveness of the treaty, *inter alia* by enlarging its membership.

They note with satisfaction the overall positive results of the recent review conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The USSR and the US reaffirm their commitment, assumed by them under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to pursue negotiations in good faith on matters of nuclear arms limitation and disarmament in accordance with article six of the treaty.

The two sides plan to continue to promote the strengthening of the International Atomic Energy Agency and to support the activities of the agency in implementing safeguards as well as in promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

They view positively the practice of regular Soviet-US consultations on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons which have been businesslike and constructive and express their intent to continue this practice in the future.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS

In the context of discussing security problems, the two sides reaffirmed that they are in favour of a general and complete prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of existing stockpiles of such weapons. They agreed to accelerate efforts to conclude an effective and verifiable international convention on this matter.

The two sides agreed to intensify bilateral discussions on the level of experts on all aspects of such a chemical weapons ban, including the question of verification. They agreed to initiate a dialogue on preventing the proliferation of chemical weapons.

MBFR

The two sides emphasized the importance they attach to the Vienna (MBFR) negotiations and expressed their willingness to work for positive results.

CDE

Attaching great importance to the Stockholm conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (CDE) and not the progress made there, the two sides stated their intention to facilitate, together with the other participating states, an early and successful completion of the work of the conference. To this end, they reaffirmed the need for a document which would include mutually acceptable confidence and security building measures and give concrete expression and effect to the principle of non-use of force.

PROCESS OF DIALOGUE

President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachov agreed on the need to place on a regular basis and intensify dialogue at various levels. Along with meetings between the leaders of the two countries, this envisages regular meetings between the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs and the US Secretary of State, as well as between the heads of other ministries and agencies. They agree that the recent visits of the heads of ministries and departments in such fields as agriculture, housing and protection of the environment have been useful.

Recognizing that exchanges of views on regional issues on the expert level have proven useful, they agree to continue such exchanges on a regular basis.

The sides intend to expand the programme of bilateral cultural, educational and scientific-technical exchanges, and also to develop trade and economic ties. The President of the United States and the General Secretary of the CPSU attended the signing of the agreement on contracts and exchanges in scientific, educational and cultural fields.

They agreed on the importance of resolving humanitarian cases in the spirit of co-operation.

They believe that there should be greater understanding among our peoples and that to this end they will encourage greater travel and people-to-people contact.

NORTHERN PACIFIC AIR SAFETY

The two leaders also noted with satisfaction that, in co-operation with the Government of Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to a set of measures to promote safety on air routes in the north Pacific and have worked out steps to implement them.

CIVIL AVIATION, CONSULATES

They acknowledged that delegations from the United States and the Soviet Union have begun negotiations aimed



President Reagan making his closing remarks yesterday under the looming presence of the hammer and sickle.

at resumption of air services. The two leaders expressed their desire to reach a mutually beneficial agreement at an early date. In this regard, an agreement was reached on the simultaneous opening of consulates-general in New York and Kiev.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Both sides agree to contribute to the preservation of the environment - a global task - through joint research and practical measures. In accordance with the existing US-Soviet agreement in this area, consultations will be held next year in Moscow and Washington on specific programmes of co-operation.

EXCHANGE INITIATIVES

The two leaders agreed on the utility of broadening exchanges and contacts including some of their new forms in a number of scientific, educational, medical and sports fields (*inter alia*, co-operation in the development of educational exchanges and software for elementary and secondary school instruction; measures to promote Russian

language studies in the United States and English language studies in the USSR; the annual exchange of professors to conduct special courses in history, culture and economics at the relevant departments of Soviet and American institutions of higher education; mutual allocation of scholarships for the best students in the natural sciences, technology, social sciences and humanities for the period of an academic year; holding regular meets in various sports and increased television coverage of sports events). The two sides agreed to resume co-operation in combating cancer diseases.

The relevant agencies in each of the countries are being instructed to develop specific programmes for these exchanges. The resulting programmes will be reviewed by the leaders at their next meeting.

FUSION RESEARCH

The two leaders emphasized the potential importance of the work aimed at utilizing controlled thermonuclear fusion for peaceful purposes and, in this connection, advocated the widest practicable development of international co-operation in obtaining this source of energy, which is essentially inexhaustible, for the benefit for all mankind.

REAGAN'S VERDICT

'We are heading in the right direction'

Here is a transcript of remarks by President Reagan at his joint appearance with Mr Gorbachov after the summit.

President Furgler, General Secretary Gorbachov, may Nancy and I express my deep personal appreciation and that of all Americans to the people of Switzerland for welcoming us so warmly and preparing the foundations for productive discussions.

Yours is a long and honourable tradition of promoting international peace and understanding. You should take pride in being the capital for international discussions. So again, to the Government of Switzerland and to the citizens of Geneva, many, many thanks.

We've packed a lot into the last two days. I came to Geneva to seek a fresh start in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and we have done this.

FURTHER CONTACTS

General Secretary Gorbachov and I have held comprehensive discussions covering all elements of our relationship. I'm convinced we're heading in the right direction.

We've reached some useful interim results which are described in the joint statement that is being issued this morning. In agreeing to accelerate the work of our nuclear arms negotiators, Mr Gorbachov and I have addressed our common responsibility to strengthen peace.

I believe that we have established a process for more intensive contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union. These two days of talks should inject a certain momentum into our work on the issue between us, a momentum we can continue at the meeting that we have agreed on for next year.

Before coming to Geneva I spoke often of the need to build confidence in our dealings with each other. Frank and forthright conversations at the summit are part of this process. But I'm certain General Secretary Gorbachov would agree that real confidence in each other must be built on deeds, not simply words.

This is the thought that ties together all of the proposals the United States has put on the table in the past and this is the criteria by which our meetings will be judged in the future. The real report card on

Geneva will not come in for months or even years. But we know the questions that must be answered: Will we join together in sharply reducing offensive nuclear arms and moving to non-nuclear defensive systems to make this a safer world?

HARD WORK AHEAD

Will we join together to help bring about a peaceful resolution of conflicts in Asia, Africa and Central America, so that the peoples there can freely determine their own destiny without outside interference? Will the cause of liberty be advanced? And will the treaties and agreements signed, past and future, be fulfilled? The people of America, the Soviet Union and throughout the world are ready to answer Yes.

I leave Geneva today and our fireside summit determined to pursue every opportunity to build a safer world of peace and freedom. There is hard work ahead. We're ready for it.

General Secretary Gorbachov, we ask you to join us in getting the job done, as I'm sure you will. Thank you.

GORBACHOV'S VERDICT

'We must decrease the threat of nuclear war'

Here is the text of remarks by Mr Gorbachov at the end of the summit:

You've already been handed the joint statement. The President and I have done a huge amount of work, gone into great detail, we've really done it in depth. And we've done it totally openly and frankly. We've discussed several most important issues: the relations between our two countries and the situation in the world in general today.

These are issues and problems the solving of which in the most concrete way is of concern both to our countries and to people of other countries in the world. We've discussed these issues basing our discussions on both sides' determination to improve relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

We've decided that we must help to decrease the threat of nuclear war. We must not allow the arms race to move off into space. And we must cut it down on earth.

It goes without saying that discussions of these sort we consider to be very useful. And in its result you find a clear reflection of what the

two sides have agreed together.

We have to be realistic and straightforward. And therefore, the solving of the most important problems concerning the arms race and increasing hopes for peace, we didn't succeed in reaching at this meeting.

So, of course, there are important disagreements on matters of principal that remain between us. However, the President and I agreed that this work of seeking mutually acceptable decisions for these questions will be continued here in Geneva by our representatives.

We're also going to seek new kinds of developing bilateral Soviet-American relations. And also we're going to have further consultations on several important questions where for the most part our positions again are completely different.

All this (sic) we consider these forthcoming talks to be very, very useful. But the significance of everything which we have agreed with the President can only, of course, be reflected if we carry it on into concrete measures.

If we really want to

succeed in something, then both sides are going to have to do an awful lot of work in the spirit of the joint commission which we, the joint statement which we have put out.

And in this connection I should like to announce that the Soviet Union, for its part, will do all it can in this co-operation with the United States of America in order to achieve practical results, to cut down the arms race, to cut down the arsenals which we've piled up and give, produce the conditions which will be necessary for peace on Earth and in space.

We make this announcement perfectly aware of our responsibility both to our own people and other peoples of the Earth. And we would very much hope that we could have the same approach from the Administration of the United States of America.

If that can be so, then the work which has been done in these days in Geneva will not have been done in vain.

I would like to finish by thanking most profoundly the Government of Switzerland for the conditions which they've created for us to be able to work. Thank you for your attention.

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WORLD REACTION

Mitterrand voices his doubts amid the euphoria

By Our Foreign Staff

President Mitterrand chose to sound a note of warning yesterday amid all the euphoria. The simple fact that the dialogue had resumed was a sign of hope, but whatever the agreement reached the gap between the nuclear arms capacity of the superpowers and other nuclear powers, like France and Britain, remained considerable.

Geneva must in no way diminish France's resolve to reaffirm its strategy of independent nuclear deterrence.

The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, welcomed the summit outcome. "The best of the results, I think, is that the two leaders saw eye-to-eye with each other and had the feeling in common as human beings that the Earth must be taken good care of and that the destiny of mankind must be highly esteemed."

"I have always suggested that the two meet each other. The two looked into each other's eyes and (saw) that they were both humans."

Senate leaders in Washington saw new hope for nuclear arms reductions. But some of Mr Reagan's conservative supporters expressed fears that further summits next year and

in 1987 would hamper congressional approval of US military spending increases.

West Germany's coalition partners said the summit would serve as a "foundation for the building of better American-Soviet relations and for East-West relations in general."

Members of Bonn's ruling Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union parties said in a statement: "No one could expect that the brief meetings could lead to immediate, comprehensive agreements."

Herr Willy Brandt, chairman of the opposition Social Democratic Party, also described the summit as a sign of hope for the future.

On the eve of a visit to Cairo by the US Secretary of State Mr Richard Murphy, Egypt's foreign Minister, Mr Ismail Abdel-Meguid, said he believed the summit indicated a desire by the two countries to resolve major issues between them while leaving other topics such as regional disputes to specialists.

In an interesting side from Geneva, Mr Reagan's son, claimed that Mr Gorbachev engaged in a monologue in at least one of the summit meetings.

"Well, I can tell you that in many of the meetings, or at least one of the meetings, I should say, with my father that tone was prevalent, that sort of speechifying. It was Gorbachev making a speech at somebody instead of eliciting a dialogue with my father."

CND urged to step up anti-nuclear protests

By Pat Healy

Mr Bruce Kent, vice-chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, last night called for more action from the anti-nuclear protesters in the light of the lack of hard results from the Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

The talks had proved an "expensive disappointment" for the millions of people in the world who had been encouraged to believe that the summit would produce results. At the end of the summit, which he said had been made possible by active and mobilized public opinion, the world was not one degree safer.

"We agree with President Reagan that the superpowers will be judged in future by actions, not words," Mr Kent said. "None of us can sleep secure in our beds so long as the nuclear arms race continues unabated and threatens with 'Star Wars' to spread into space."

Mr Kent said Mr Gorbachev had given an "impressive performance" when he met peace groups in Geneva on Tuesday for 45 minutes. Mr Charles Thompson, US Under-Secretary of State, who met the same group of activists, which included the Rev Jesse Jackson, was less impressive.

Mr Kent added that constructive steps by Britain were even more important in the light of the summit. He condemned what he described as the military juggernaut trundling on apace in Britain during the talks, with new high-security fencing installed at Molesworth, more cruise missiles flown into Greenham, and a cruise convoy deployed on Salisbury Plain.

World 'a safer place'

Continued from page 1

have at least left here with a clearer idea of each other's concerns.

There was, however, one small indication of movement on Mr Gorbachev's part when he talked about the possibility of opening up each other's scientific laboratories for the purposes of verification. At his press conference Mr Gorbachev again made it clear that progress in reducing offensive nuclear weapons depended on the US abandoning its Star Wars programme. "We are prepared to engage in a radical reduction in nuclear arms provided that the door to the space race is kept tightly shut," he declared.

He gave a warning that if the US persisted with its space defence research programme "we will find a response."

"We are not simpletons. We will catch up...our response will be effective, it will be less costly and it will be more rapid."

A senior American official said that President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), as Star Wars is formally known, had come up at every session of the summit.

The President had sought to persuade Mr Gorbachev of his deep conviction that SDI could provide a defensive shield for both superpowers which would permit a reduction and eventually an eradication of nuclear arsenals.

The official remarked that it was "astonishing and impressive" that the joint statement contained no direct reference to SDI; an indication that Mr Gorbachev had wanted to reach an agreement on improving relations and reducing tension despite the Star Wars issue.

In his closing remarks President Reagan said the summit should not be judged on the content of the final statement. "The real report card on Geneva will not come in for months or even years," he said.

"I leave Geneva today and our fireside summit determined to pursue every opportunity to build a safer world of peace and freedom. There's hard work ahead, but we're ready for it. General Secretary Gorbachev, we ask you to join us in getting the job done, as I'm sure you will."

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Mr Mikhail Gorbachev at his press conference before leaving Geneva yesterday.

Papandreou adviser quits in rift over policy

From Mario Modiano Athens

Mr Costas Laliotis, the Greek Government's Communications Under-Secretary of State and chief spokesman, who had been tipped as a possible successor to Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, announced yesterday that he had resigned from the Socialist Government and was giving up politics.

In an 11-page statement last night Mr Laliotis, while reaffirming his loyalty to Mr Papandreou and the ruling party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok), made it clear that he disagreed with current government policy and practice which, he implied, were in conflict with the party's original platform.

Mr Laliotis, aged 34, has gained unusual influence within the party and was known to be advising the Prime Minister on matters of ideology and election strategy. He had been a popular Under-Secretary for Youth and Sports, which helped him increase his prestige among the party's younger followers.

His resignation coinciding with that of the Communications Ministry's Secretary-General, Mr Petros Efthymiou, as well as of the top four executives of the state television's Channel One, was described as a protest against attempts by Cabinet ministers to censor or doctor news broadcasts.

Mitterrand hint of post-poll compromise Offer to 'cohabit' with right

From Diana Geddes, Paris

With less than four months to go before the general election in France, President Mitterrand sought during a press conference lasting nearly two hours at the Elysee Palace yesterday to defend his Government's record over the past five years. He also showed himself ready for "cohabitation" with a government of the right. It was his first big press conference since April, 1984.

Although M Mitterrand persistently refused to answer questions about his intentions after the elections next March, explaining that he never liked to put himself into "hypothetical situations", he said he would accept the democratic choice of the French people, while making it clear he intended to serve out his full seven-year term as President.

Asked what he meant when he had promised earlier that he would not remain "inactive" as President if a right-wing government came to power, he replied: "A President is elected for a

specific time - seven years, and during that time I will do my duty."

There were no more hints, as there had been on previous occasions, of "special presidential reserves" in certain areas of policy, such as defence and foreign policy. However, he insisted that certain issues, such as France's policy of nuclear deterrence, the control of space and the development of Europe, should be topics of national agreement and therefore "above politics".

In the past, M Mitterrand has frequently gone out of his way to insist that he is President of all the French people and not just of the Socialist voters. However, with the elections now so close, he evidently felt it opportune to remind the public that "of course, I have my preferences and they are known," adding that he did not feel justice had been done to the present Socialist Government.

The President went on to give a long list of social and

economic benefits provided by the Socialists over the past five years, such as the fifth week's holiday, retirement at 60, a real rise in the basic wage, new rights for workers, a big cut in inflation.

He went on to defend at length the Government's highly controversial decision earlier this week to grant the licence for France's first non-paying private television channel to a Franco-Italian group.

Answering a question about immigrants and racism, M Mitterrand went out of his way to correct the somewhat cool tone towards the immigrants adopted by M Laurent Fabius, the Prime Minister, in his televised debate with M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist RPR leader, earlier this month.

Most of the immigrants now in France had been invited to come when France needed them, he said and they should be made to feel "at home" in accordance with French traditions of hospitality.

Onassis prizes awarded

Athens - The 1985 Onassis Public Benefit Foundation awards were presented in Athens yesterday by President Sartzetakis (David Flynn writes).

The Athina Prize for services to man and mankind (\$100,000) was won by Mr Leopold Senghor. The Olympia Prize for services to scholarship and the environment (\$100,000) went

jointly to a group of Dutch scholars of the Royal Netherlands Academy for a project to publish a critical compilation of the works of Erasmus; and to Mr K. K. Framji, Secretary-General of the International Committee for Irrigation and Drainage based in Delhi.

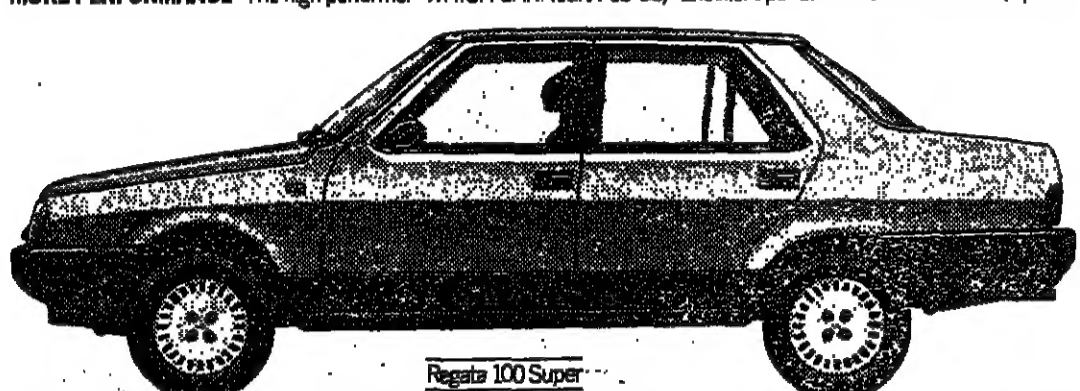
The Aristoteli Prize for services to man and society was awarded to Herr Hermann Gmeiner.

BA jet in Azores emergency

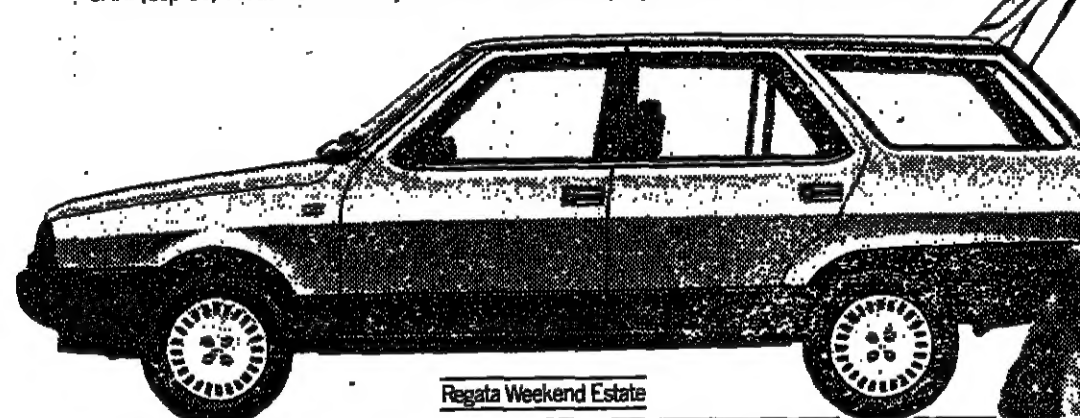
Three passengers were in hospital yesterday after a British Airways jet en route to London made an emergency landing at Lajes, the Azores, a Portuguese Air Force spokesman said.

He said 13 others were treated for minor injuries after the passengers were evacuated down chutes.

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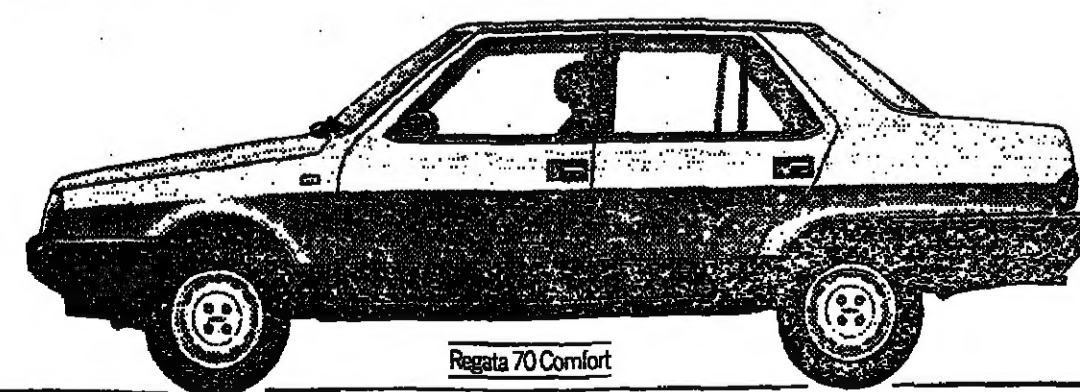
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Dance
Unhappy
vision
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PILKINGTON

SPECTRUM

How are Soviet views of American society formed and fostered?

Through red-tinted spectacles

Yesterday's joint statement between the two superpowers promised more cultural and educational exchanges. Serge Schmemmann carried out an informal poll of ordinary Russians to find out whether their image of the United States resembled the reality...

Russians often seem to think of America in terms of opposites. There are greedy millionaires and the penniless homeless. There are the whites who have cars, personal computers and suburban homes, and there are the oppressed blacks.

There are the militaristic and ruthless ruling circles led by President Reagan and "the monopolies" and there are the good, industrious American people. America is a land of plenty and a land of violence, a land of extreme wealth and abject poverty.

Sometimes the stereotypes are as simplistic as the view of many Americans that the Soviet Union is exclusively a land of repressed dissidents and oppressive Communists. Sometimes, however, the images are complex and nuanced, drawing on a broad range of films and books, although the literature and films that are made available in the Soviet Union are carefully selected to give an ideologically correct image of America - or at least one that does not contradict the Kremlin's official line.

However they have come by their perceptions, including their carefully controlled textbooks, here are some of the images described by Russians of various ages and backgrounds who were selected at random and asked in an informal survey to tell what came to their minds when they heard the words United States.

A 26-year-old Russian recalled a photograph of Manhattan from the air: "That's how I imagine it", he wrote. "A forest of skyscrapers. Streets illuminated by billboards and clogged with automobiles - holding placards - who are being chased by police in bullet-proof vests. Cars racing down broad highways between swollen fields and farms."

A man of 60 who claimed a lifelong fascination with the United States said: "I think of a great country, of her massive industrial might, her rockets and atomic bombs, her energetic people, who blend all races and nations, her extremely complex and, to my mind, antiquated system of government."

A Muscovite of 47 wrote: "Giant Sequoias, a dazzling limousine gliding among them, the surf, the Golden Gate bridge in San Francisco, the immortal Ella Fitzgerald."

To a middle-aged woman, the images were "prairies, Thoreau (his Walden), Hollywood, Kennedy and Dallas, jazz, whites and Negroes." Another Russian cited cars, billboards, suburbs and "lots of unemployed."

The briefest response to my inquiries was signed "under 33." It said simply: "Superb roads, clean toilets, businesslike people and well-dressed women."

The most common sources for perceptions of America cited by most of the respondents were officially permitted books, followed by films. Everybody had grown up on Huckleberry Finn and Jack London's *White Fang*, and to this day, Russians get a thrill recalling Yul Brynner's fast draw in *The Magnificent Seven*.

"It would not be an exaggeration to say that in childhood we all were reared on American adventure literature - James Fenimore Cooper, Jack London, Edgar Allan Poe, Mark Twain, O. Henry - a whole constellation of names", wrote a Muscovite in his 30s. "All subsequent attitudes toward Americans are bent through this prism - not consciously, of course. Every person looks at the world in his own way, but we all played at cowboys and Indians in our childhood."

And, of course, there is American pop culture. "Those who are today in their 20s and 30s", wrote a man of that generation, "passed their whole adolescence in the belief that to have something American was the highest chic - American jeans, American rock, American chewing gum."

None of the respondents had been to the United States, and their images were a patchwork of a land glimpsed dimly from a distance - romantic vistas and homeless people, dazzling culture and broad highways, demonstrators and jazz.

From these and many other interviews, books and articles there emerges a pattern of images and preconceptions about America and Americans, often contradictory and complex, that derives both from the Russian character and from the way an enormously curious people, denied direct contact and information, forms its views of a distant land.

Classics and contemporary American literature are a mainstay of the Soviet reading diet, either through dog-eared copies or through translations in the enormously popular monthly journal *Foreign Literature*.

Then there is the enormous popularity of American jazz, rock, funk and theatre. Benny Goodman's triumphant 1962 tour is still recalled as a milestone in Soviet music.

Films ranging from *They Shoot Horses Don't They?* to *Kramer vs Kramer* and *Tootsie* pack Soviet movie houses. At the last count, eight plays by Tennessee Williams were in the repertoires of Moscow theatres, and not so long ago *Forry and Best* was spotted in the repertoire of the theatre in Yakutsk, in remotest Siberia.

In the years since the Second World War, feelings toward America and Americans have ebbed and flowed with the tides of Soviet-American relations. Yet even in the low times, the longing for American culture has thrived.

One young Muscovite, who wrote excitedly in the informal survey about the allure of American culture, expressed considerably less enthusiasm for American politics: "When I try to analyse the general attitude among youth to America's domestic and foreign policies, then, despite the fuzziness and lack of clarity, I would still have to say that on the whole it is negative."

This attitude may come as something of a surprise to Americans accustomed to thinking of people in the Soviet Union as yearning to shed Communism or escape to a free



Culture clash: how does Lenin's society view the land of the free?

America. Some do, of course. But the fact is that in the popular Russian vision of the United States, democracy takes a distant backseat to the American novel, jazz, bourbon and business.

What emerges from Russians' accounts of their impressions of America is a contradictory image of a land both alluring and threatening. Yet however ambivalent the image of America wherever the political winds are blowing, whatever the inroads of Japan or West Germany into America's reputation for technological might, the United States has always had a unique and powerful place in Soviet perceptions.

From the time of the Bolshevik Revolution, Russians have perceived

the United States as their main rival and main model. It is a nation with which they have felt a kinship in size, breadth and might, and Americans are people with whom the Russians have perceived themselves twinned by history, rivalry, even by the "mutual assured destruction" of nuclear power.

The fear of war with the United States is often strikingly real, especially among older people who, on meeting Americans, earnestly try to convince them that the Soviet Union does not want war, and who seem certain that President Reagan does. At times, the protestations pass into aggressiveness, and the same Russian who has been vowing his hatred of war may abruptly warn that



if conflict does break out, the Soviet Union will surely teach the United States a lesson.

Russians presume, usually correctly, that Americans do not appreciate how terribly the Soviet Union suffered in the Second World War, and that Americans, with their limited exposure, do not fully understand the horrors of war.

But underlying much of the dark side of Soviet feelings about America is a suspicion, a collective insecurity that still lurks in all Soviet attitudes toward the world outside its "sacred borders". Russians often maintain that they know and understand the United States better than Americans understand them, and that Americans labour under an irrational distrust of the Soviet Union.

Russians cite the voluminous body of literature and culture they have absorbed, the admiration for American "deities" (the Russian word for efficiency, industriousness), the absence of anti-American feelings among Russians. This they compare to the anti-Soviet sentiments they believe are prevalent in the United States, to the ignorance they sense among Americans about the Soviet way of life, about the Soviet experience in the Second World War, and to Washington's refusal to accept the Soviet Union as an equal power.

They feel slighted and even threatened by films like *Sylvester Stallone's Rambo*, with its massacres of Soviet soldiers, or books like *Gorky Park* (neither of which is available in the Soviet Union), which they deem an unfair and inaccurate portrayal of Soviet reality.

"Maybe we don't understand America, but we don't misunderstand it," said Melor Sturua, a longtime writer on American affairs for the newspaper *Izvestia*. "You misunderstand us, and this can be dangerous."

The author is chief of *The New York Times* Moscow bureau.

Cardinal voices in the Vatican

The Pope has called a synod to review the last 20 years

The occasion is there for a masterful performance by the Pope on Sunday when he addresses - during a Mass in St Peter's - members of the special synod he has summoned to review the last two decades in the life of the Roman Catholic Church.

That is, of course, if he intends rising to the occasion he himself created. For all the expectations his calling of this synod has aroused, mystery still surrounds why he did it, what he intends to say and what he hopes to see emerge from two weeks of discussion.

The idea of this special synod is to bring together bishops from all over the Catholic world to assess the effects on the Church of the second Vatican Council.

The timing means that the synod will finish on December 8 which is exactly 20 years after the closing of the Vatican Council which did so much to bring the Church into closer touch with the requirements of the modern world.

He has not however shown much understanding of the task his decision imposed on the synod's organizers. Even Archbishop Jan Schotte, the normally even-tempered secretary-general of the meeting, publicly complained about the lack of the time allowed for preparation.

One result, as Monsignor Schotte says, is that only about two thirds of the world's bishops have found the time to accept Rome's invitation to help prepare the synod by replying to a set of stereotype questions on how the council's teachings had been applied in their countries or regions and with what success.

Those who attend with full voting rights number 165. So what are the synod fathers expected to do? The council opened in October 1962 with the famous speech of John XXIII taking to task the "prophets of doom". It lasted with intervals between the sessions, until December 1965, and its effect has been felt ever since in the life of the church. And so there can be no question of a complete review of this

whole phase of history in the course of two weeks. The council's influence was huge.

Cardinal Koenig, who recently retired from the Archbishopric of Vienna after an active career which included a prominent place at the council, answered the question of how the situation of the church would have been without the council with the reply: "A real catastrophe."

What he had to say about the council's providential significance was immediately seen to be an answer to the pessimism about the council's

effect expressed by the German Cardinal Ratzinger.

This is one of the areas which the synod will surely have to deal with: are the "prophets of doom" going to be allowed to return to their places in the church from which John XXIII's superb optimism ousted them a quarter of a century ago?

After all, Cardinal Ratzinger, who is seen to head the party of pessimists, holds the exalted rank of "Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith", the former Holy Office.

He has not only expressed strong doubts about the condition of the church in the wake of the council but has been responsible for such famous disciplinary acts as the silencing of Father Leonardo Boff, the Brazilian theologian, and he signed the Vatican's document attacking the theology of liberation.

The optimists, perhaps, believe his star is waning.



Pope John Paul II: a charismatic pontiff

One effect of his activities was to reinforce the arguments of those who believe that Pope John Paul II, instead of putting the clock back a quarter of a century to the pre-council times which are seen to be more congenial to his traditionalist frame of mind.

John Paul II, with his powerful personality found immediate acclaim on the international stage. Could this formidable presence at the head of the church, appealing through direct contact to mass audiences in all parts of the world, be contained within the more subtle lines laid down by the council?

What about the rights of the bishops to a voice in the government of the church as a whole which the council established and the synod itself was set up to implement? It is this relationship - between a fine council and a spectacular pontificate - which will be at the heart of the synod's debates.

Given that the synod is an advisory body it will be up to the Pope himself to show how the twain meet and, by doing so, give grounds for a new burst of optimism similar to that which John XXIII managed to evoke a quarter of a century ago.

Peter Nichols

No marks for the state school

COMMENT

Jenny Woolf

We never thought to take out school-fee insurance and our daughter was happy in her state primary school. When she was 11 we had to decide on her secondary school and the first doubts began. There are five large comprehensives in our city area but her teachers, asked to suggest the best school for a bright child (her IQ is 130), were strangely evasive, talking of things we did not consider important: the destinations of her various classmates, for instance.

Parents of children already at the comprehensives seemed equally vague, so eventually we chose on the basis of the head's speech to prospective parents. For a few weeks all went well, but then we found our daughter was not doing her homework. This did not matter, she said, because it was terribly easy and nobody marked it - and we soon discovered this was true. Then, we began to notice her

spelling was getting much worse. She had never been good at it but now she seemed unable to spell simple words like "head" and "which". She arrived at the comprehensive able to speak French quite well, she soon lost this ability.

We tried to do the right things: talked to her teachers, asked for extra work, even asked for the work she did to be marked. They tried to placate us. As her English teacher put it: "Your daughter is well above average - we have borderline ESN in the group, so by comparison with them, she's brilliant."

After 18 months we decided to change her school. Again, we asked other parents for their views on where to go and this

time they were more forthcoming: "Bright kids like yours should be privately educated", was the verdict.

We put our daughter's name down for three academic independent schools. To our amazement, and her humiliation, she failed each one of their entrance examinations.

Shortly afterwards, she began truanting. She spent her time wandering around London and visiting museums, and set herself some projects to do alone. School had become intolerable and so boring, she said.

Many children truanted from the school, so her teachers did not consider that to be particularly significant. They casually revealed that she had also been refusing to go to lessons and had been reading books instead. Her housemaster said she was so far above average we really did not need to bother about her progress.

We found a boarding school which catered for children who were of good intelligence but needed remedial education. The fees were £1,400 a term and, though we hadn't wanted her to go to boarding school, we applied for a second mortgage in order to pay for it.

In fact, before she could go, she became so distressed that she got a compassionate transfer to the only good state school in the district - a small grammar girls' school which is heavily over-subscribed. She is happy there, but academic reasons were not allowable in the appeal.

I feel it is disgraceful that intelligent pupils can be so badly served by the state system. Special teaching is rightly available for children with low IQs, but there is no special teaching for children whose intelligence is well above average. The answer for them seems either to get so disturbed that action must be taken - or to have parents rich enough to buy an education, just the way it used to be before 1944.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 807)

ACROSS
1 Spirit (6)
5 Notoriety (6)
8 Can (3)
9 Heat (6)
10 Sumptuousness (6)
11 Funeral bonfire (4)
12 Rapids (3)
14 Neil's husband (6)
17 Old man (6)
19 Soused herrings (8)
22 Large town (4)
24 Window slit (6)
25 Ideal state (6)
26 Knight (3)
27 Extent (6)
28 Vitality (6)

DOWN
2 Letting in water (5)
3 Observation (7)
4 Proper (7)
6 Coastal opening (5)
7 Photographic chemical (5)
13 Crack pilot (3)
15 Radioactive nucleus (7)
16 Electrical measure (3)
17 Hand signal (7)
18 Surround (7)
20 Abdominal gland (5)
21 Fat (5)
23 Item (5)

SOLUTION TO No 806
ACROSS: 8 Hump Girdle 9 Nam 10 Obnoxious 11 Suzzart 13 Amogst
16 Spence 19 Taint 22 Foreboder 24 Per 25 Taken unawares
DOWN: 1 Thanks 2 Agenda 3 Agnostic 4 Sazza 5 Aids 6 Seeing
7 Client 11 Mop 14 Outgroup 15 Sin 16 Safety 17 Enrich 18 Rodent
20 Impure 21 Thrash 23 Bug

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Army Officer

SATURDAY

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Everlasting appeal of the Everlys

The Everly Brothers, rock'n'roll idols of the Fifties, are back thrilling audiences. Val Hennessy put on her dancing shoes to join them on tour

There is no fan like an old fan. Middle age cannot wither us, nor crumple stale our infinite variety... and the Everly Brothers can count Neil Kinnock, Yehudi Menuhin and Lady Antonia Fraser (to name but three) among their avowed fans. Andrew Lloyd Webber once ran an unofficial fan club for them; Lennon and McCartney mastered harmony by imitating The Evs' way of singing in consecutive thirds and sixths. And Alan Bleasdale says that, along with Elvis, The Evs are the only 20th century working-class heroes.

It still takes only two timeless twangs of their Gibson guitars and several bars of tinny, taut-throated double harmonizing to invoke for many of us the tingling, transient ecstasy of the late 1950s. In the history of rock and roll there has never been any sound more heady than the quivering, introductory chords of "Wake Up Little Susie".

Two twangs and I'm back at the church hall hop, giving up a storm with my friend Mavis, our Twink home perms damp with exhilaration. Petticoats rustle, nylon wrinkle, high-heels twinkle and suspenders ping as we whirl, skip and stomp. The air is redolent of Woodworth scent and Brylcreem. Bliss it was to be alive in that dawn with The Evs "Keep-a-Knocking" reverberating from the youth club gramophone.

Don and Phil, the brilliant boys from Kentucky, achieved their first international smash hit record in 1957 with "Bye Bye Love". For the next five years they produced a hit every three months then spasmodically until 1968 when "the pressures" obliged the legendary duo to go their separate ways. In 1983, however, they dropped all over the house when The Evs appeared at London's Royal Albert Hall in their first concert together for over a decade.

At the hotel where The Evs are staying during their current sell-out 18-city UK tour, I was pounced upon by a Watford housewife wearing a shocking pink, yellow and black floral trouser suit, who turned out to be an even greater fan of The Evs than I am. Kathy Cole, aged 39, co-ordinator of The Everly Brothers International Information Service, revealed how, at the age of 12, she first saw Don and Phil on *The Perry Como Show* on her

Alma Marjorie's nine-inch television set and became instantly hooked.

She owns all their records, she has albums full of their photographs, she even contemplated christening her son Donald Philip until her husband put his foot down. Kathy can tell you, and she does, how Don, 48, has been married three times and Phil, 46, has been married twice; how Don made suicide attempts at the Savoy hotel in 1962 and how "The Boys" got extremely uptight when questioned about their 10-year feud.

"Oh, I suffered with them during the dreadful rift," says Kathy, deftly knocking back the Bucks Fizz. "Temper flared during a disastrous 1973 Californian concert. Tension had been building up for weeks. Don had a few drinks, a thing he never does, and came off stage saying silly things. Phil dropped his guitar in agitation and it broke. Word went round that he'd smashed it in a temper, there were even reports that he'd smashed it over Don's head. Gross exaggeration of course, terribly painful for the fans. The Boys didn't speak to each other again for 10 years."

"I first met them in the flesh in 1962 when I was their official British fan club secretary. I turned to jelly. Total jelly. You can't believe it when you find yourself actually standing in the same room as both of your idols."

Not that this overwhelming experience is to be mine. These days The Evs insist on separate interviews and separate hotel suites. When Don in the flesh saunters in, it isn't until Kathy makes a strangled gasping sound, jigs me in the ribs and leaves the room walking backwards that I catch on. So, this is Don. Sure, it's a bit of a shock that he's got a 40-inch waist.

Don slurps several cups of tea, curls his lip in the same way he curled it in 1958 in photos stuck on countless school desk lids, and declares: "Yup. We all grow up. That's it. No shame in getting older. Anyway, folks never grow old. They just grow older and wiser hopefully. I learn a lot from older people. Youth is not what it's cracked up to be. My life has had its ups and downs, its hills and its valleys..."

A chance here to slip in a small, daring question concerning *The Rift*. Rift? Valleys? Don says he sounds like



Memorabilia are made of this: superfan Kathy Cole, with her collection of Everly records, and the brothers in the 1960s (top right) and reunited in the 1980s

something a glacier has slithered over. "When folks mention the feud I ask them how often they see their brothers," says Don, looking cagey and fidgeting with his ear-ring. "They usually reply 'Once a year if that'. Try and figure out what it's like spending 40 years with your brother, day in, day out, with guys sticking cameras in your faces wanting photos of you practically kissing each other."

"The pressure is terrible. But we've got over all that now. We've decided to be brothers first and singers second. Lord knows, we've learnt a lot over the last 20 years."

He reminisces gloomily about The Evs' first trip to London in 1957. It was foggy. It was also the first time anyone ever called him "Sir" or "Mr. Everly". He was 19. The Evs had been picking guitars since 1945.

Downstairs to Phil's private suite. By the lift Kathy hisses: "Remind The Boys to come to the Ruby Reunion we're having to celebrate their 40 triumphant years in the Rock biz."

There's a coachload of fans coming from Holland and another lot from Stoke-on-Trent.

Phil is slimmer and more chatty than Don. Wearing a sharp mohair suit and without his Gibson hanging round his neck, he looks like an insurance salesman. He chain smokes and dispenses glasses of sparkling wine, and one finds oneself confiding how, when no offspring are around to jeer, one still occasionally attempts a muted skip jive across the Wilton cord to "Bye Bye Love".

Phil grins and a ghostly young Phil shines through grown-up Phil's haggard eye sockets. "People said our music would die. But it didn't. We've been darned lucky I guess. If, when I was 18, someone had told me that 28 years on I'd be in London meeting our original teenage fans, and what's more they'd still be interested in our music, I wouldn't have believed it. I guess people still like our music



How Smith's found their station

From humble news stand to national institution... Alan Franks reports

Anyone travelling the Inter-City network of British Rail will have come to regard the W. H. Smith bookstall as an inevitable part of the landscape.

The ubiquitous kiosks, peddling pulp fiction along with serious weeklies and standard confectionery, are now as much of a landmark to the real traveller as is the *NatWest* or Marks and Spencer to the high street shopper.

Less evident is the manner in which the firm, from its humble beginnings as a news vendor in Little Grosvenor Street in 1792, has turned into a major British institution, and the degree to which the company's past is also a paradigm of successful merchant strategy and diplomacy.

It is impossible to tell the story of Smith's without studying the patterns of early Victorian opportunism. This task, and the later one of analysing the bookshops' continuing success, has now been carried out by Charles Wilson, Emeritus Professor of Modern History at Cambridge University, and Life Fellow of Jesus College.

He has spent five years on the job - a commission which came his way largely as a result of his publication of a three-volume history of Unilever.

'A tantalizing air of clever new things'

"I have to admit that I was apprehensive at the start," says Professor Wilson. "My fear was that I was about to become type-cast as the chronicler of British business history." The role was not made any easier by the disappearance of important archive material.

Wilson's depiction of the first W.H.S. in 1820 brings out, as does the anonymous portrait in the same year, a man of sense, neurotic qualities and ferocious energy. To him must be credited the initiative of moving to the Fleet Street end of the Strand in the early years of the company's operation.

This was the starting point for the first mail coaches, as well as being close to the great inns from which passengers were transported to the provinces. It was also within easy reach of Somerset House, from which the newspaper stamp was issued. These were all parts of Smith's careful strategy to capitalize on the incipient news industry.

As the industrial revolution brought wealth to the prov-



Ferocious energy: W. H. Smith, in 1820, the first time, so people in the north-west provided an important new market for news of trade and the money market. Hence the export of papers like *The Times* became essential to the growth of Smith's.

In 1888, the novelist Henry James wrote in his *Essay on London*: "It (the W. H. Smith bookstall) is a focus of warmth and light in the vast smoky cavern; it gives the idea that literature is a thing of splendour, of a dazzling essence, of infinite gas-lit red and gold. A glamour hangs over the glittering booth, and a tantalizing air of clever new things."

With the best will in the world, this is scarcely how the modern, more utilitarian Smith's would be viewed. In the words of Julian Smith, external affairs director and sixth generation descendant: "Of course we've changed. We've had to. We've gone into things like D-I-Y and cable TV. But I would say that represent an evolution rather than a dramatic change."

"First With The News, The History of W. H. Smith 1792-1972," by Charles Wilson, published by Jonathan Cape (£12.95).

Shocks to take the pain out of birth

MEDICAL BRIEFING

The transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulator is a small black box which is about the size of a cigarette pack. It emits a tiny electrical charge which may soon be standard equipment in labour wards if recent trials confirm its usefulness in reducing labour pain.

The TNS is being tried in several hospitals, including such prestigious centres as the Hammersmith and Queen Charlotte's in London and the John Radcliffe at Oxford. The device, which costs between £60 and £100, consists of a small battery-operated stimulator attached to two pairs of electrodes placed close to the site of the pain.

A century of medical progress, since Queen Victoria made analgesia in childbirth fashionable, has failed to find the answer to the difficult problem of removing the pain of labour contractions without harming the baby or the mother. All existing techniques have disadvantages so that many mothers are reluctant to make

full use of the drugs available for fear of damaging their baby.

The TNS is thought to work by increasing the production of the body's own natural analgesic, endorphine. During the relaxation phase of the uterus, during the contractions it releases a continuous current which prevents pain impulses from reaching the brain.

Views differ as to how effective TNS is. One labour ward sister in a teaching hospital told *The Times* that, in her experience, women found it useful in the early stages of labour, particularly when they were feeling the pains mainly in their backs, but patients tended to reject it in favour of more conventional pain-relieving systems when the contractions became strong. She had not noticed that it reduced the time of labour or improved the condition of the baby and she had found that only about 1 per cent of patients wanted to use it. The sister's views were in direct

contradiction to those of a senior registrar in a different teaching hospital who was confident it would be a major weapon in the control of labour pain.

He said that, given 10 years of education, TNS would be accepted as a method which has much to offer. It allows women to walk around during labour and to squat if need be during delivery; it reduces the drugs needed so that the babies are delivered healthier and happier, wide awake and suckling well. He denied that it was useful only in early labour and he himself used it throughout for his patients with good effect.

A controlled trial, the results of which are unpublished, is reputed to show that labours are shorter, the amount of drugs needed are less and the condition of the babies, judged by the pH value of their cord blood, healthier.

The findings of this trial would refute the suggestion that the action of TNS is due to psychological reasons. The manufacturers are currently working on a suppressor which will cut interference to foetal monitors.

being given to her role as a gynaecologist to the East End community.

One local doctor told *The Times* that since Dr Savage's suspension the close liaison between hospital and general practice had been weakened.

Quinine: typically tropical cure

Generations of doctors educated when Britain had an empire became familiar with the pharmacology of quinine. Although used primarily to treat malaria it was also used to treat other fevers. It was noticed that by taking quinine the number and severity of attacks of night cramp were reduced, a fact that has only recently been subjected to modern clinical trials in Leicester and at Northwick

Park, north London, and both reviewed in Pulse. The problem with using quinine is that it can have side-effects, including ringing in the ears and impairment of vision. These symptoms are likely to occur particularly in the elderly, who excrete quinine very slowly but who have the diseases, such as arthritis and Parkinsonism, which are often associated with night cramps.

Dr Sylvia Dobbs, a consultant at Northwick Park, found that there was a 25 per cent chance of the quinine reducing the attacks by 50 per cent, but in view of the possible side-effects did not consider the benefits warranted long-term treatment. Her opinion is not necessarily shared by sufferers who can have agonising spasms several times a week. The Leicester experiment was more encouraging, but although the number and severity of the attacks were reduced it had little overall effect on sleep.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

Why farmers should make hay with care

Joe Grundy of radio 4's *The Archers* already has farmers' lungs as regular listeners will probably know. But other farmers are being warned of the illness, which causes a chronic cough and breathlessness, as a result of the wet summer. Farmers' lungs are due to the inhalation of mould spores from damp hay.

Ideally, bales should be opened in the fresh air rather than under cover in farm buildings and face masks or respirators should be used by those constantly exposed to the dust.

Popular view of the smear test

Dr Wendy Savage, who was suspended from her duties as senior lecturer in obstetrics and gynaecology at the London Hospital Medical College, has not been idle while awaiting the inquiry, now postponed until January 27, 1986, when it considers the less medical advocates for delivery, will also be deciding her professional future.

Mrs Savage, with a research assistant Monika Schwartz, has been studying women's ap-

proach to cervical smears. They have talked to 635 women, two thirds of whom were currently being treated, not necessarily for gynaecological problems, by the hospital or general practitioner service; the other third were randomly selected from the general public.

The research has highlighted weaknesses in the 25-year-old government campaign to publicize cervical smears: only 9 per cent of women over 65, an age group very much at risk from cancer of the cervix, have any idea what a cervical smear is and only 9 per cent, not necessarily the same women, have had one carried out.

Although 85 per cent of the under 65s knew what a smear was, and how it was done, only 12 per cent realized that the most important objective of the test was to detect changes in the cervix before cancer had occurred; they thought of it as a means of detecting cancer rather than preventing it.

Some of the blame for this attitude may be levelled at doctors, who in a busy clinic or surgery use the shorthand "and we'll also do a cancer smear. Mrs Smith", instead of taking the time to explain the early-warning nature of the procedure.

The publicity about the inquiry into Mrs Savage's obstetrics, which couples a belief in less interference with delivery with an emphasis on the importance of close cooperation between the consultant, general practitioner, domestic, general services and the patient, has resulted in little thought

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THE TIMES DIARY

No City takeover

A City vicar has resigned after opposition to his plan to allow Roman Catholics to hold services in his church at lunchtime, had the scheme gone through, it would have been the first time since the Reformation that Catholics had been able to worship regularly in the Square Mile. Preliminary talks held by St Mary's Alderman, told me: "I am very distressed. There was a meeting of the Guild Church Council at which some parishioners said we would be swamped and would lose our church. They were totally at variance with me." He said that everyone agreed with the principle but there was not enough consultation. "We told him he could not have a blank cheque." A parishioner in a letter to me describes the crisis as "a cardiac arrest in the movement for Christian unity."

Shadow play

While British Airways refused to allow junior minister Peter Morrison on board a shuttle this week because he was carrying a shotgun (yesterday's diary), Labour MP Nicholas Brown was getting preferential treatment. Unlike Morrison, he arrived at Heathrow extremely late for his Newcastle shuttle. "I knew if I queued, I'd never get on, so I marched straight up to the barrier without a ticket, said I was MP for Newcastle East and shadow Solicitor-General, and told them I had to get on board." A BA security officer rushed him across the tarmac to the plane - still without a ticket.

No canvassers

Thanks to the Anglo-Irish draft agreement, Ulster Unionist leader James Moynihan has an answer for everything. Asked to contribute an anecdote for fellow MP Robin Corbett's book on canvassing in aid of Save the Children, he sent back a printed reply: "James Moynihan regrets that because of the constitutional crisis caused by the Prime Minister's betrayal of Northern Ireland, he does not have sufficient time to deal with your correspondence as he would wish."

● Pinned up in the members' bar at the Commons on the eve of the big vote, was the notice: There's enough rubbish on TV already; vote no.

Lost chords

The men in flat suits from the casino and gambling company Pleasure are complaining about their new neighbours in Mayfair: the Jesuits at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The Pleasure people claim that, with every wedding, they can't hear themselves think because of the racket from the Jesuit's organ.

BARRY FANTONI



Olympic crawl

The week's prize for modesty must go to the erudite Dutchman, Professor Ben Dresden, joint recipient in Athens yesterday of the \$100,000 Olympia prize from the Alexander Onassis Public Benefit Foundation (if you don't get a Nobel, this one is almost as good). The award was for compilation and publication by the Royal Netherlands Academy of a critical edition of the complete works of Erasmus (previous edition: 1709). Since the project started in 1969, 13 volumes have so far been published, thanks to the squabbling of scholars around Europe over who gets the best bits to edit. It will probably take until the end of the century to publish the remaining 17. "It is," Professor Dresden confided in self-deprecation, "an idiotic enterprise."

Contracting out

After the Festival of India fiasco the GLC has got itself into another tizzy by promising a grant without having it properly approved. This time its arts and recreation committee signed a contract with British Friends of Palestine agreeing to provide £27,000 to help fund a Palestine cultural week. Some members of the GLC, including Labour councillors, believe the body is linked to the PLO; so when the grant came before the full council it was rejected. However, the Palestinians are going ahead with the cultural week on the strength of the GLC contract and are threatening to sue the council for the money originally promised. Yesterday the arts and recreation committee referred the mishap back to the full council - which meets on Tuesday, the same day the cultural week starts. My source tells me the GLC may end up spending more money in legal fees and damages than the original grant.

PHS

Gorbachov's summit prize

by George Schöpflin

As the smiles fade and Geneva returns to its customary calm, the hard questions of who gained what from the summit have begun to surface. For Mikhail Gorbachov the summit was beyond doubt a public relations triumph. He has only been in office for a few months and has already succeeded in making an impact on world politics with a highly individual style. He has also had some substantive successes.

Most importantly, he deftly used Western opinion to concentrate the summit agenda on disarmament, rather than on the wider East-West issues favoured by the US. In his statement to journalists yesterday he tried hard to capture the agenda of future summits by stressing his image as a "responsible" and "constructive" leader.

It has been a relatively straightforward game to play. The West, conditioned by years of experience to regard Soviet leaders as stone-faced, was an easy mark for a leader younger than his predecessors by a generation. The idea that communist leaders need not be spineless apparitions and might actually have the capacity for a laugh has had all the force of a major innovation in the eyes of much of Western opinion. This says more about the West and its readiness to accept the semblance of concessions from the Soviet Union than it does about Gorbachov.

The gap between shadow and

substance, on the other hand, should not be ignored. In reality, Gorbachov needs Western public opinion and goodwill more than it needs him. His strategy appears to be to revitalize the Soviet economy and to re-equip Soviet industry with the latest technology. For both these aims he needs tranquillity on his Western flank, and positive backing in the form of credits and access to Western technology.

Economic pressure more than any other factor helps to explain Gorbachov's emphasis on disarmament. If the US were to persist with Star Wars, Gorbachov would have no alternative but to try and match the SDI. This would force planners to concentrate yet more resources on the military industrial complex and to squeeze the Soviet consumer. The quality of Soviet life, already way behind that of the West in consumer goods and infrastructure (hospitals, schools, housing, health care, welfare provision) would stagnate at best and probably deteriorate.

Gorbachov's game plan therefore seems to be this. He is trying to buy himself breathing space in the West by signalling that he is a man of "peace" and at home he will try to revitalize the economy by introducing "reforms". The Soviet view of peace, however, is very different

from that held in the West. In the latter, peace means something like "eternal peace", an ideal state where there will be only harmony. This has been the core of the European peace movement's emotional appeal.

In Soviet parlance, peace is a more pragmatic concept - the absence of overt conflict. The distinction between war and peace is nothing like as sharp as in the West. So it's an open question whether Gorbachov is doing anything more than de-emphasizing the very long-term imperative of extending Soviet power in all possible ways.

The meaning of "reform" can also be misleading. It does not have to mean any fundamental and irreversible change in the distribution of power. It can, and usually does, mean only improvements in the running of the system as it exists now. The confusion between "reform" and a more radical "democratization" made by some observers is understandable, but there is no evidence that Gorbachov has any intention of introducing democratization into the Soviet system. He does want it to function more effectively within its existing framework, however.

The changes Gorbachov has introduced to date add up to two

major shifts. He has pushed through a thorough shake-up of personnel both at the higher and middle levels of officialdom. This purge has been more radical in form than content. Many of the new appointees are relatively cautious, like the officials they have replaced. Their principal qualification is often no more than loyalty to Gorbachov, who now seems to be planning a major assault on administrative inefficiency. The Communist Party machine, his power base, will therefore gain in power as the body to supervise this shake-up.

Gorbachov's emphasis on discipline and his action against irregular practices is part of his interpretation of reform. In essence, his position is that of a conservative modernizer. He wants changes and they have to come from the top. The role of the people is to carry out instructions because the party is the best and most rational ruler that the Soviet Union can have.

Gorbachov can count himself satisfied with the summit. He has maintained his image of youth, of goodwill and "peace" of dynamism and of accessibility. His performance has been an important stepping stone towards his long-term strategy of upgrading Soviet power and of establishing his credentials with Western opinion.

The author teaches communist politics at the London School of Economics.

With renewed reports that Nelson Mandela is to be released, Michael Hornsby profiles his chief rival for black support

Zulu warrior fighting on two fronts



Buthelesi: opposed to sanctions and any attempt to overthrow white rule by force

other homelands - has played a key role in thwarting Pretoria's attempt to divert all South Africa's blacks of their South African citizenship (so that denying them the franchise would become not discrimination but a logical consequence of their alien status).

He also maintains that Inkatha and the ANC have the same ultimate aim - a non-racial, non-tribal, democratic government in South Africa - and that the two organizations differ essentially only on the question of using violence as a means of achieving it. Buthelesi himself was a member of the ANC in his youth, at a time when it was led by a tribal kinsman, Chief Albert Lutuli, and other leading figures such as Nelson Mandela, Oliver Tambo and Walter Sisulu were among his early political associates.

Inkatha maintains that 40 per cent of its membership, and a third of its 100-strong central committee, are now non-Zulus. There is little

at an annual general conference of the movement.

KwaZulu is a de facto one-party state of a kind familiar in many parts of Africa. At the last election in 1983, Inkatha won all of the 65 directly elected seats in the 141-seat legislative assembly. Seventy-five seats are reserved for chiefs, three being chosen from each of KwaZulu's 25 districts, and one for the king's personal representative. Many of the chiefs are Inkatha members.

Membership of Inkatha, though formally voluntary, is a virtual requirement for a post in the KwaZulu civil service. Students at the University of Zululand, where the UDF has made inroads, are also said to be required to sign an oath of allegiance to Inkatha as a condition of their bursaries.

On policy, Chief Buthelesi argues that it is "sheer madness" to imagine that the Pretoria regime can be overthrown by force in the foreseeable future. He believes in the free enterprise system and wants to see it continue in South Africa. He is against economic sanctions, which he says would hurt the victims of apartheid more than its practitioners. He would be prepared, at any rate in a transitional phase, to settle for something less than undiluted black majority rule.

In 1982, a commission of 50 eminent politicians, academics and businessmen, with Buthelesi's blessing, proposed a new political system for Natal which combined a universal adult franchise with constitutional safeguards for whites and other minorities. Rejected out of hand by the government at the time, it remains the nearest thing South Africa has to a workable alternative constitutional model, and from time to time there have been reports that President Botha and his lieutenants have been reconsidering it.

Back in 1979, Chief Buthelesi and other Inkatha leaders met their ANC counterparts in London. It was seen at the time as something of an historic compromise, in which the two sides apparently agreed to accept the complementarity of their different routes to black liberation. The reconciliation was short-lived, however, and in the past couple of years relations have reached a new pitch of animosity.

This has been due in large measure to the launching of the ANC-led UDF, which has established significant support in urban areas of Natal and KwaZulu. There has been murderous feuding between rank-and-file members of both organizations. Each side blames the other for the outbreak of violence in African and Indian districts round Durban in August which took 80 lives.

It is one of the many ironies of the South African scene that the ANC now apparently finds it easier to talk to white businessmen, such as Gavin Kelly, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, or, if the government would permit it, to African students and clerics, than to a former ANC member who, however controversial his approach, remains one of the principal black opponents of the present system of white rule.

Why EMS is no easy option

A few weeks ago there was a chance that Britain would join the European Monetary System in the same manner as it had acquired an empire - out of sheer absent-mindedness. No minister wanted it particularly, but a powerful and vocal lobby in favour was forming. The Government could easily have agreed that the EMS was a "good idea" and that "something should be done".

The process was obstructed by a sceptical verdict on EMS in the Treasury and Civil Service Committee's latest report. But the debate is not over yet. The Confederation of British Industry and influential groups of economists, notably the London Business School, have recently declared their support for full membership. Their enthusiasm can be seen as a response to disillusionment with MTFs - the medium-term financial strategy.

Demotion of the MTFs has, in fact, been under way for some time. It is far from clear that this was intended or desired by Nigel Lawson and the Treasury. Nevertheless, the result of a sequence of policy announcements, each quite minor, is that no one takes the MTFs at face value any longer.

The first stage in the process was the proposal of a target for M0: a narrow money measure, in the 1983 Mansion House speech. The City regarded the new aggregate as an upstart and maintained its allegiance to sterling M3. In the 1985 Mansion

House speech Lawson completed the usurpation, saying the sterling M3 target would be suspended until the next Budget.

While monetary targets have been sidestepped, the fiscal arithmetic has been conducted more casually. The 1985 Budget speech suggested that the precise mix of monetary and fiscal targets should no longer be regarded as "sacrosanct". This was directly contrary to the analytical basis of the MTFs, in which gradual reductions in the public sector borrowing requirement were seen as the essential support to a deceleration in money supply growth.

The most recent blow to the MTFs was the admission in the Autumn Statement last week that the Government's targets for spending, taxation and borrowing in both 1985/86 and 1986/87 would not be achieved. If a medium-term financial strategy is not to impose some sort of discipline on finances in the medium term, it is difficult to see what purpose it serves.

It is against this background of doubt about the MTFs that the case for joining the EMS has become persuasive. Two years ago the Government's sound-money supporters were, almost to a man, absolutely loyal to money supply and PSBR targets, and regarded EMS membership as a third or fourth-best option. Today many of them think that the MTFs has been

so thoroughly compromised that an exchange rate target would be preferable.

Their change of attitude should not be interpreted as a softening on inflation control. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that, by establishing a tie between the pound and the Deutschmark, Britain would be obliged to bring its inflation rate in line with West Germany's.

That would prove hard work after the slippage on financial control of recent years. It is ironic that "well" critics of the Government should advocate EMS entry as an alternative to the rigours of the MTFs. They do not seem to understand that a deutschmark-dominated exchange rate could prove much more rigorous than a Treasury-determined financial strategy.

In any British cabinet, spending ministers heavily outnumber Treasury ministers. The consequence is that spending and borrowing have a persistent tendency to run ahead of target. The corrective is a financial crisis which for a period (not usually very long) and under before a general election) forces the prime minister to give the chancellor wholehearted support. The chancellor is then all-powerful. He can cut spending, reduce borrowing and restore the nation's finances to order.

For a generation and more Britain had an exchange rate target. The

benign and necessary financial crisis took the form of a run on sterling which threatened the rate against the dollar (\$2.80 until 1967; \$2.40 afterwards). This check was removed by floating the pound in 1972; then followed four years of economic anarchy, including the highest inflation rate and balance of payments deficit in peacetime history.

A new system, of money supply and PSBR targets, began in 1976 under IMF guidance. It reached its apogee in the early years of the MTFs in 1981 and 1982, when it succeeded in curbing inflation to 5 per cent. But Lawson, perhaps unintentionally, has let it fall into disrepute. Britain looks as if it might once again adopt an exchange rate target, now focused on Europe rather than the US.

None of this is to be understood as a recommendation for EMS membership. It is only a description of an apparently predestined cycle of economic management and mismanagement. If Britain were governed by logic rather than by whim, there could hardly be a sillier time to join the EMS than now, when oil prices are liable to fall sharply any day and hit sterling hard on the foreign exchanges.

Tim Congdon

The author is economics partner of stockbroker L. Messel & Co.

David Martin

No apologies for this ology

Casual calumny is more difficult to rebut than sustained criticism. Of recent years, sociologists have had little enough to get their teeth into by way of the latter and more than enough to set their teeth on edge by way of casual smears. They find their discipline derided as "soft" and "pseudo", peddling obvious truths (or obvious untruths) wrapped up in impenetrable jargon.

Partly this is because some people use sociology as a catch-all code word for the leftist and intellectual anarchy of the Sixties. Just as the excesses of Anabaptist Münster were constantly visited on the heads of sober Baptists, so sociology still serves as a convenient synonym for a now-distant frenzy of academic revolt. Yet not one of the ill-remembered gurus of yesterday was a sociologist. Indeed, sociologists were prominent in the league of those who succeeded in terminating the whirling reign of dogmatism and of total relativism.

Anyone who bothers to survey the long-term history of sociology must see it as involving a persistent attempt to understand what is loosely called "modernity". Sometimes the mood has been counter-revolutionary; often it has been painstakingly reformist and occasionally it has been revolutionary. British sociology over the past three-quarters of a century - at the LSE, for example - has been high, dry and painstaking. Almost all the major sociologists of the immediate past in America and Europe were or became - right of centre. The works of Shils, Parsons and Bell, or of Aron, Dahrendorf and Runciman are ill calculated to spark off a millenarian riot.

Of course, there remains a patchy tide mark washed up from the 1960s in sociology, as in other subjects, and an underworld of debased coinage which provides the small-change of jejune social comment. But biology, for example, also breeds its own underworld of distorted Darwinism and popular ethological speculation. What if popular history, too, breeds its own underworld of myth, prejudice, propaganda and ethnocentric readings of history were to be visited on academic historians and on the very idea of history?

When critics dismiss sociology as "a soft option", they do not bother to specify what works and authors they have in mind. The challenge to critical understanding presented by Weber, Durkheim, Marx, Simmel and others is not less exacting than that presented by other disciplines. If, in addition, a student is asked to master the computer and to have some acquaintance with issues in the philosophy of science, he or she will not have all that much time for political babble over coffee.

If critics dismiss the issues discussed in sociology as "pseudo", they must have low regard for any attempt to understand and explain the major concerns, institutions and practices of the human race. Dominance and submission, control and consent, conflict and consensus, tradition and change, legitimacy and illegitimacy, are central human concerns which cry out for system-

atic understanding. From Aristotle to the dawn of modern sociology with Montesquieu, Vico and the Scottish Enlightenment, they have engaged intellectual energies of the highest order. Only idiots - in the strict Greek sense of the word - can ignore them.

The difficulty with sociology is that it involves its practitioners in reading many different kinds of evidence, some tangible and measurable, some slippery and disputable. Records of birth, marriage and death, church attendance, voting, wealth, and expenditure, for example, provide "hard" information.

But these visible entrails have also to be read - related to beliefs, attitudes, faiths and ideologies - to see what they mean. Moreover, the reader has to keep his or her eye both on a moving narrative of human doings and the structures and processes which constrain them. This simultaneous exercise is far from easy. Of course, the evidence may sometimes be very "soft", which is precisely why the judgments are very hard. Sociology at its best is a training judgment.

Either social life is susceptible to systematic elucidation or it is not. Suppose you want to explain why tension exploded throughout Europe between Catholic and Protestant regions in the mid-19th century, and why it has now subsided everywhere except in Northern Ireland. The most helpful mode of explanation is offered by comparative sociology, working over the data of history. The terms of analysis are civil elites, processes of social mobilization, and of ethnic and religious solidarity. You must take account of the advance and antagonisms arising from different rates of change in the advance of industrialization, of modern communications and of the separation of the modern state.

Today, sociology increasingly provides a fundamental method in political science, history, international relations, comparative religion and even classical and biblical studies. A proper and necessary use of sociology can be found, for example, in the work of historians such as Keith Thomas and Owen Chadwick, classicists like Keith Hopkins, theologians like Gregory Baum and Stephen Sykes. And there are plenty of people who do sociology by stealth and blush to call it by its proper name.

Of course, sociology, like so many other sciences, can be deployed for sloppiness, imputation and attack by utopianism merely to scratch social scabs, until they bleed. It can be used in such a way as to seem to deny human responsibility or degraded into a covert form of moral castigation. But it is also a terrifying introduction to what Kipling called "the God of things as they are". It could make a reasonable claim, such as Leavis made for literature, to provide a core for humane education. The only alternative is, at best, ad hoc nous, and at worst culpable ignorance.

The author is Professor of Sociology at the London School of Economics.

moreover... Miles Kington

Pay £2 at the evolving door

I was delighted to see that "Cocker" Leakey, the distinguished palaeontologist from the East End of London, was in town again. When funds are running low, he tends to disappear into the desert for a while and then come back with a fragment of prehistoric man which shatters all previously known theories about man's origin, including many of his own. This time it's a three million-year-old moustache.

"Almost certainly a man's moustache," he told me, as we relaxed in the snug bar of his local, the Scall and Trowel, and gazed by the petrified whiskers, "although early woman was pretty hairy as well. Based just on this tiny fragment, I have pieced together what Homo Cuvatiensis must have looked like. He was about five foot four, had a stoop, possessed great cunning and ran a museum."

"Run a museum?" I exclaimed incredulously, as I am sure Cocker intended me to.

"Right in one, aquire," said Cocker affably, taking another swig of Special Thames Dock Bitter. "I have discovered beyond doubt that man's earliest instinct was not to fight, or steal, or move into a better neighbourhood. It was to charge for admission. Think of all those caves with paintings on the wall. Ask yourself why a cave? Because if you had the paintings in a cave, you could stand at the door and make people pay to come in."

"Oh, come on, Cocker! People lived in those caves. We know that, from all the remains of food like animal bones."

"Wrong in one," said Cocker smugly. "People paid to come in with food. They didn't have money, so they used useful things to pay with. Those piles of food remains are relics of prehistoric cash desks. Homo Cuvatiensis used to stand outside, urging people to come in and see the lovely pictures. As soon as they came in, he would ask them for a voluntary donation towards the upkeep of the cave. A couple of antelope cutlets, maybe."

"And if they didn't?"

"He'd bash them over the head until they did. Some of them must have been very resistant, because we've found some pretty badly stored-in skulls. He was a bit of a terror, was Homo Cuvatiensis."

"But surely there wasn't much to exhibit, was there? I mean, at the dawn of time everything was new, so how could they put on a historical exhibition?"

"Oh God, yes and your flaming

middle-class preconceptions!" cried Cocker. "He did what we've let prehistory get into the hands of the bourgeoisie! Strewth, early man was just as interested in history as we are. First, man didn't know he was the first man, did he? Stands to reason that he collected items from his past, and what's the point or collecting items if you don't charge people to come in? Anyway, he probably put on contemporary shows as well. Design shows like *Whither The Wheel?* Art shows like *New Trends in Cromagnon Realism*. Strewth, I tell you, he was a real showman. I can show you why *Why Don't Huts Fall Down?*"

It certainly seemed to explain a lot, this theory of Cocker's. But I still couldn't see how early man, engaged in a savage fight for survival, could have evolved a scholarly museum mentality.

"Shows how little you know about museums," said Cocker. "It's a jungle, mate. If the museum world isn't a savage fight for survival, same as what early man had to go through, then I'm an interior decorator. Talk of decor, what do you make of this?"

He showed me a piece of stone. "It's a piece of African stone. And I found it in Europe, in a cave. What does that suggest to you?"

"Europe used to be part of Africa?"

"Nah," said Cocker derisively. "This bit of stone was on loan to a cave in Spain. It was part of a travelling exhibition, like it might be *State's Caves of Africa or Art Treasures of the Sahara*."

"Doesn't look much like an art treasure to me."

"Course it doesn't. Whatever it is, it's been out of fashion for three million years."

"I've got another idea," I said. "Maybe that African bit of stone was like the Elgin Marbles. I mean, maybe it had been taken from the Sahara by force and put on show in Spain. Maybe early man in Africa was running a 'Give Back Our African Heritage' campaign."

"Now you're talking," he said. "Oh, he was a ruthless sort, was Homo Cuvatiensis."

"One thing I don't understand. Why a moustache? Why did that make you stumble across your museum theory?"

"Think of Sir Roy Strong in animal skins," said Cocker simply. "I did. It removed any lingering doubts I may have had about Cocker's brilliant explanation of man's origins."



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HARD WORK AHEAD

The least that had been hoped for from the Geneva summit was that the superpowers would start a new dialogue - in which they might not only listen to each other but try to understand. That in the end is what seems to have been achieved.

As far as it goes this is welcome. The leaders of East and West seem to have developed a reasonable rapport during their first conversations at Geneva - and now there is the prospect of further annual meetings during the next two years at which they might capitalise upon this.

From the diplomatic point of view, relations between the superpowers have been delicate since Soviet troops marched into Afghanistan nearly six years ago; and positively sickly since 1983 when they suffered three shocks to the system - President Reagan's "Star Wars" speech in March, the South Korean airline disaster in September and the stationing of American medium-range missiles in Europe two months later. There was clearly no instant remedy, not even the inauguration of a new look leader in the Kremlin, which might put their relationship back on its feet. It was going to take time.

Moreover the differences between East and West are not simply problems for diplomats. They are continuing and fundamental. We are divided by the Soviet disregard for human rights, among their own people and those in countries which they have subjugated. We are divided by the utterly different character of two political systems, one in which individual rights are subject to the governing party's view of state interest, the other in which the role of the state is to protect individual rights by the force of law which applies to citizens and governments alike.

In 1985 the president's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) has succeeded in launching the bogey which most alarms the Soviet Union. The focal point of American concern remains the Soviet arsenal of land-based heavy missiles like the SS-18. Yesterday's statement confirmed their joint interest in agreeing on cuts of around 50 per cent in offensive nuclear missiles - but not surprisingly failed to answer questions on how this might be done. That is one for the arms talks negotiators to address. It is one thing to agree on an objective - another to resolve how one might get there. President Reagan can, however, feel justified in his constant belief that successful negotiations with the USSR will only take place from a position of US strength.

The agreements which were actually made at the summit included that relating to a North Pacific air corridor, which should help eliminate the danger of another airliner crisis, and those relating to cultural, scientific and educational exchanges. These were largely predicted in advance, if only because they looked the easiest to achieve. Extending the range of bilateral contacts is something of a diplomat's soft option.

They should not be too lightly dismissed, as long as cultural exchanges amount to more than

yet another visit by the Bolshoi Ballet. Educational exchanges for the United States should mean reviving the student exchange system which was abandoned at the time of the Afghan invasion. President Reagan has called for exchanges between school-children. It would be of great value if the Soviet Union could abandon its traditional mistrust of a more open society and allow a freer flow of ideas between East and West.

The summit's place in history is uncertain. In one sense it is easier to identify what it did not achieve than what it did. The talks, it would seem, only touched upon the Middle East, Central America and Afghanistan - pressure points in international relations where the superpowers remain at odds. Nor was there any indication yesterday that the issue of human rights was even raised. If it was there was little or nothing to show for it and American aides declined, perhaps significantly, to comment. Mr Gorbachev's opening monologue at his press conference yesterday could have been written six months before, containing as it did the customary Russian complaints about the militarization of space and the promise of peaceful intent. The question and answer session which followed was interesting less for what he said than for the fact that it was televised live in Moscow.

Did the summiters then climb a mountain or a molehill? The answer must be that they made a start upon the former. But a lot of hard work indeed remains to be done.

After its meeting yesterday with the Labour members of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, and Dr John Cunningham, Labour's shadow Environment Secretary, the Militant leadership of Liverpool City Council seemed to have no further room for manoeuvre. A reasonable offer had been made to Liverpool. In exchange for a properly balanced budget, other Labour councils would lend their borrowing facilities to Liverpool, which is at present unable to borrow at all. Dr Cunningham and the Labour AMA assert that the Liverpool representatives had agreed in writing that they would bring plans for a balanced budget, but in fact they came with nothing other than demands for money. Indeed, two of the chief architects of the crisis, the Militant Mr Derek Hanton, the Council's deputy leader, and Mr Tony Byrne, the hard-line City finance chairman, did not even turn up.

That, perhaps, made it easier for Mr Hanton to announce later that the Liverpool council had not actually rejected the package altogether, and that the Liverpool district Labour party will consider it this afternoon. Rightly, the Environment Secretary, Mr Kenneth Baker, intends to wait until that meeting is over before he and the Cabinet decide what to do next about taking emergency powers to put commissioners into Liverpool to run the city.

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Stepping warily in Northern Ireland

From Mr David S. Cook, MPA for Belfast South (Alliance)

Sir, I write as a member of the Alliance Party of Northern Ireland. The Anglo-Irish agreement is a new idea and creates, in the conference, a new institution. The agreement may even be unique between sovereign states.

New ideas almost always raise anxieties. In this case some are understandable. Those anxieties will require sensitivity and care in their handling by the two governments in the future.

The agreement does not breach the sovereignty of the United Kingdom and says so in as many words. It elaborates on that by saying that the responsibility for decisions in their respective jurisdictions will remain with each government. At various points in the agreement it is agreed that "the Irish Government will put forward its views and proposals". On the face of the document the agreement is clearly about consultation and not about executive powers, but the proof of the pudding will be in the eating.

If the two governments can handle the range of sensitive and difficult issues which will have to be resolved successfully, and if the process is clearly seen to be one of consultation, then I have no hesitation in saying that the agreement may be beneficial for all of us in Northern Ireland. It is possible that improvements in various fields, especially security, may flow from it, but the proof of the pudding will again be in the eating.

The storm of often personal abuse which has broken out on the signing of the agreement must have brought home to everyone throughout the British Isles one of the most intractable problems of Irish politics.

It is well known to us here, but perhaps never before as clear to people in Britain, that each side, unionism and nationalism, actually feeds off each other's exaggerations. It is, of course, music in the ears of nationalism for Messrs Paisley and Mulcahy to be crying "sell-out on sovereignty", and it is music in the ears when John Hume claims that the role of the Irish Government is to be more than consultative.

The agreement is novel and may be unique, but at this stage it is a technically modest although radical proposal which has raised great anxieties. If the two governments can handle it carefully, it may turn out to be beneficial, and only then will it be historic.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID S. COOK,
Trillick House,
Trillick,
Gillford,
Co Down.
November 20.

From Mr Christopher Tugendhat
Sir, History is not quite so black and white as Mr McCartney (November 20) paints it, and certainly not the history of Anglo-Irish relations.

In his book, *Ireland in the Nineteenth Century*, Joseph T. Carroll points out that when hostilities ended, the contingent of southern Irishmen serving in the British forces had won a total of 780 decorations, including eight Victoria Crosses (twice as many as for Northern Ireland and nearly as many as Canada with three times the population).

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER TUGENDHAT,
35 Westbourne Park Road, W2.
November 20.

From the Vicar of St Just-in-Pennwith and others
Sir, The economy of St Just, in the far west of Cornwall, depends on tin mining - particularly on Geevor tin mine, which employs 370 people directly.

The day trading in tin was suspended on the London Metal Exchange the new head gear on the Allen shaft at Botallack was erected: a cruel irony. The future of the mine depends on the mining of Botallack and the exploitation of the richer tin lodes at deeper levels.

A restoration of mining exploration grants and of tin mining to the categories for development area aid would go some way towards ensuring the future availability of Cornish tin in this area and would be the core of the workforce to be retained.

Last winter over a quarter of our manpower was unemployed. We realise that we are a long way from the centres of power, but ask that the pressing needs of our people are not forgotten by those who hold our futures in their hands.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID J. MCL. JASPER,
P. D. WILLIAMS (Methodist superintendent minister, St Just),
P. NORTON (Free Church minister, St Just),
The Vicarage,
St Just-in-Pennwith,
Penzance,
Cornwall.
November 18.

From Mr W. R. P. Bourne
Sir, In addition to the deficiencies of British sales methods discussed by Mr Alistair Horne on November 9, it is impossible that our failure to sell military equipment to the Americans in competition with French products costing little more than half as much might also bear some special relationship to the revelation, lower on the same page, that the Royal Military College of Science still carry out their war games with conkers!

Yours apprehensively,
W. R. P. BOURNE,
3 Contlaw Place,
Millthorpe,
Aberdeen.
November 10.

From Mr Peter Chapman
Sir, It is characteristic of the rather baroque logic which has underlain Sir Keith Joseph's reactions and pronouncements during the teachers' dispute that he should now be proposing to find £10m this year to pay anonymous amateurs for lunch-time supervision in State schools - a task which professionals have for years fulfilled at practically no cost to the nation whatsoever.

Yours faithfully,
PETER CHAPMAN, Headmaster,
The Knights Templar School,
Park Street,
Baldock,
Hertfordshire,
November 7.

Blame for bosses and schools alike

From Professor Emeritus P. G. Forrester

Sir, John Rae (feature, November 18) defends our schools against the charge of creating an anti-industrial culture and hence causing the decline of British industry. He blames instead the fact that the industrial community is not sufficiently convinced of the value of professional management training.

These attitudes are the opposite sides of the same coin - on the one side the anti-industrial bias of the intellectual, and on the other the anti-intellectual bias of the industrialist. As our major competitors in USA, Germany, France and Japan have long recognised, management is now the world's most important profession and probably the most intellectually demanding. Yet in this country many of our most able people have avoided careers in industry as likely to be dreary and unexciting, while industrial managers have equally spurned the professional skills which systematic business education can develop.

In the more enlightened of our educational establishments and industries these attitudes are becoming a thing of the past. In many schools "industrial studies", "business" etc are part of the curriculum. (One of my former colleagues, a distinguished professor of finance, recently spent a year teaching in a well-known public school.)

On the other hand, the business schools have received the massive support from an important sector of British industry. On both sides of the divide, however, the old attitudes are still common and continue to damage our economic wellbeing.

Nor is the extent of change sufficiently recognised. It is disturbing that such a distinguished educationist as John Rae should apparently believe that we only have three business schools. In fact the Conference of University Management Schools has 27 members, of which 20 offer an MBA or equivalent (a reasonable definition of a business school).

In addition a number of polytechnics are now offering MBA courses. The three which Dr Rae mentions (London, Manchester and Oxford) only account for about a fifth of present MBA output.

A considerable number of these schools have strong claims to be considered a "centre of excellence". Certainly the thousands of overseas

by rote is often a key to success) to university (where it is not), that those responsible for undergraduate teaching divert some of their energies to teaching people how to think, to avoid the pre-masticated answers of which Mr McCue writes, and to be taught how to reach their own conclusions on a given issue. That is the hidden value of a course that is superficially economically irrelevant.

Clear thinking should be rewarded when it is apparent, irrespective of whether the conclusions to which such thought has led are those of the ruling fashionable opinion. From what Mr McCue writes this still does not seem to be the case; but then it may be dangerous to teach the cannon fodder how to shoot, lest the guns they learn to use be turned on the instructor.

Yours faithfully,
SIMON HEFFER,
51 Orford Crescent,
Chelmsford,
Essex.
November 15.

Over the past 18 months, the British Overseas Trade Board has mounted a vigorous campaign called "Export - USA" to encourage exporters to take a fresh look at this vast market. The response has been almost overwhelming. Both the exports to North America branch here and the commercial diplomatic posts in the USA have been dealing with a welcome surge of enquiries, many of which will result in firm orders and a continuing sales effort.

We would, of course, like to see more British products on sale in the US. It is not only a huge market. It is also a very accessible one. I would just hope that prospective exporters were not deterred by your somewhat overdrummed headline from reading the more positive message which could, in fact, be quite easily deduced from the report itself.

Yours,
JELICOE, Chairman,
British Overseas Trade Board,
1 Victoria Street, SW1.
November 13.

provision of short-term rental accommodation, both furnished and fully vacant.

In the UK, on the other hand, I recently observed Southern shortages, such as decorative plasterwork craftsmen, which attracted over 100 applicants from the North, which were blocked by lack of vacant flats or houses.

Surely the simple act of the Government declaring all new rental space from a given future date to be made free of the Rent Acts would open up a golden opportunity for the enterprise of the property and building industries and do much to soften the frustration and despair of the numerous unemployed Northern craftsmen who could apply their

skills in London and the Home Counties, where they are indeed urgently needed.

As a former Director General of the Brick Development Association in the UK and now concerned mainly with housing for the middle and lower income groups overseas I know that this technique is a potent weapon in the fight against unemployment almost everywhere in the industrialised world.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,
ANTHONY CADMAN,
Cape House,
112 Ridge Road,
Umhlanga Rocks,
4320 Natal, South Africa.

From Mr Michael Charlesworth
Sir, The Reverend Charles Neill (November 14) has noticed that roadworks have become commonplace. When living in Pakistan I used to pass an honest, blunt and simple BUMPY ROAD UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL CHARLESWORTH,
2 Woodbank Drive,
Port Hill,
Shropshire,
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November 15.

ON THIS DAY

NOVEMBER 22 1950

Aleppo (Arabic - Halab) is the principal city of Syria. During its long history it has been the scene of many sectarian, fanatical massacres.

THE MASSACRE AT ALEPPO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir, A fanatical Moslem spirit has burst into fury on the Christian population of this town - such a horrible and altogether unprovoked persecution as one in your position ought to have seen in England to be appalled. In the space of 24 hours several hundred families, comprising the most respectable native Christians of Aleppo, and consisting altogether of about 7,000 individuals (Raynes) have been, under the most alarming and distressing circumstances, rendered homeless. The following is a brief outline of the facts:-

On the night of the 16th inst. numerous armed bands of Moslem people forcibly entered the dwellings of the Christians inhabiting these quarters of the town called Sulbi and Fedida, plundering every house of what it possessed, and whenever the least resistance was shown, wounding and murdering the inmates.

On the 17th, the same scenes continued to be perpetrated. The light of the sun was no obstacle to these atrocities. Concerned in the welfare of the American Protestant missionaries, as well as other individuals in that quarter, and also feeling the importance of letting the world know the facts, I put myself at the head of 10 armed Moslems, upon whom I could rely, and walked out for Sulbi. The roads everywhere leading to that quarter were thronged with Christians of both sexes. There were the aged, the infirm, the parents of many children, and the women - all hurrying away in the terror with which they were inspired by the burning of their churches, the desecration of their wealth, the spoliation of their property, the dishonour of their wives and maidens, and in some instances the ruthless slaughter of their relatives. I was seen in the midst of the commotion at Sulbi, where I saw hundreds of Moslems despoiling the houses, burning the Greek and Syrian Catholic churches, burning the houses, and plundering - all this in broad daylight, and under the eyes of Turkish soldiery; none to oppose, none to prevent these merciless depredations from accomplishing their horrible designs on an inoffensive people - of murder, rape, and the burning of the houses.

The Maronites were slaughtering and in some instances the ruthless slaughter of their relatives. I was seen in the midst of the commotion at Sulbi, where I saw hundreds of Moslems despoiling the houses, burning the Greek and Syrian Catholic churches, burning the houses, and plundering - all this in broad daylight, and under the eyes of Turkish soldiery; none to oppose, none to prevent these merciless depredations from accomplishing their horrible designs on an inoffensive people - of murder, rape, and the burning of the houses.

Yours faithfully,
CORRELLI BARNETT,
Churchill College,
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November 19.

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NOT YET THE COMMISSIONER

After its meeting yesterday with the Labour members of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, and Dr John Cunningham, Labour's shadow Environment Secretary, the Militant leadership of Liverpool City Council seemed to have no further room for manoeuvre. A reasonable offer had been made to Liverpool. In exchange for a properly balanced budget, other Labour councils would lend their borrowing facilities to Liverpool, which is at present unable to borrow at all. Dr Cunningham and the Labour AMA assert that the Liverpool representatives had agreed in writing that they would bring plans for a balanced budget, but in fact they came with nothing other than demands for money. Indeed, two of the chief architects of the crisis, the Militant Mr Derek Hanton, the Council's deputy leader, and Mr Tony Byrne, the hard-line City finance chairman, did not even turn up.

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TELEVISION NEXT TIME

As we predicted, ministers were nervous, would-be ministers were nervous, and the old lags were as old laggish as their most loyal supporters could have wished. The one unforeseen factor in the defeat of Miss Janet Fookes's bid to put parliament on television was that the Government lobby-fodder was not left directionless: in an atmosphere of smoky confusion which brought special prominence to her leadership vote, the Prime Minister decided against. And that, regrettably, was that.

The 108 MPs who failed to register an opinion deserve to face particularly tough questioning on their inaction from the constituents who voted for them. Not all of the blame however lies with silent and cautious parliamentarians. Over a period of 19 years and eight inconclusive

debates it is clear that the broadcasters do not have the confidence of the politicians in this regard. The broadcasters have tended to think that they serve the public best by insisting on top quality pictures. MPs have always worried about the high levels of light that this requires. The broadcasters have always wanted the greatest possible independence to use parliamentary material. In the discussions over the last few weeks it has become increasingly clear how much MPs object to the editorializing which, for example, has crept in to the previously objective presentation of Yesterday in Parliament.

Tension between politicians and journalists is of course the correct and natural state of affairs. But MPs should perhaps

be forgiven for thinking that the editorial and production processes through which they weave when outside Westminster need not necessarily apply to the simple televising of Parliament itself. There is more than one way to bring parliamentary debates to the people who elect the debaters. As Mr Tim Brinton pointed out, a cable channel could eventually carry "every mortal and sometimes boring word uttered in the House. That would be the check and balance" he said "against edited news bulletins".

Cable is not fully with us yet. But if the pattern of advance and retreat is not to be repeated next time the subject comes up for discussion the broadcasters should perhaps produce plans in which public access comes first, however it comes.

Of course people who become unemployed do not *ipso facto* become criminals. But many crimes are committed by people who are unemployed, and the accumulation of evidence over many years suggests that if unemployment were reduced and social conditions ameliorated, then crime - or at least its rate of increase - would fall.

The Government's new law and order policy is unlikely to succeed unless it is accompanied by determined efforts to improve social conditions, and particularly employment prospects, in the most deprived areas.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER SMALLWOOD,
648 Princess Way,
Wimbledon, SW19.
November 9.

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CHRISTOPHER SMALLWOOD,
648 Princess Way,
Wimbledon, SW19.
November 9.

Choice of Parnigan

From Mr W. R. P. Bourne

Sir, In addition to the deficiencies of British sales methods discussed by Mr Alistair Horne on November 9, it is impossible that our failure to sell military equipment to the Americans in competition with French products costing little more than half as much might also bear some special relationship to the revelation, lower on the same page, that the Royal Military College of Science still carry out their war games with conkers!

Yours apprehensively,
W. R. P. BOURNE,
3 Contlaw Place,
Millthorpe,
Aberdeen.
November 10.

Yours faithfully,
PETER CHAPMAN, Headmaster,
The Knights Templar School,
Park Street,
Baldock,
Hertfordshire,
November 7.

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PETER CHAPMAN, Headmaster,
The Knights Templar School,
Park Street,
Baldock,
Hertfordshire,
November 7.

Lunch-time observed

From Mr Peter Chapman

Sir, It is characteristic of the rather baroque logic which has underlain Sir Keith Joseph's reactions and pronouncements during the teachers' dispute that he should now be proposing to find £10m this year to pay anonymous amateurs for lunch-time supervision in State schools - a task which professionals have for years fulfilled at practically no cost to the nation whatsoever.

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The Knights Templar School,
Park Street,
Baldock,
Hertfordshire,
November 7.

Jobless and crime

From Mr C. R. Smallwood

Sir, In the course of the debate on the Queen's Speech, Conservative spokesmen have frequently denied any causal connection between high rates of unemployment and high rates of crime.

The available evidence on this question was surveyed by the House of Lords Select Committee on Unemployment, in its report of May, 1982 (especially pp57-9 and appendix 4).

Among the findings quoted by the report were the following:

1. Samples of detected offenders always show high rates of unemployment - e.g. in 1979, 40% of those appearing before English courts were unemployed, and in 1980 62% of

those convicted in Northern Ireland were unemployed.

2. The numbers of prison admissions have

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Distillers builds defence with profits galore

The post-1945 commercial decline of Scotland is expressed in two words: *Burmah* and *Distillers*. Both companies were metaphors for Scottish strength and Scottish skills, even after both were visibly wilting.

Bankruptcy caught up with *Burmah* and the Bank of England kept the company afloat. Now it rows gently along in quiet streams. Distillers, meanwhile, has suffered a double fate: the human tragedy and nightmare of the Thaidomide, and a semi-paralysis induced by its own extraordinary management failings.

It has never seemed likely that Distillers by itself would exercise the first and cure the second. It needed at least a bid and almost certainly a takeover. Should James Gulliver's *Argyll* Group make an offer at the beginning of next month when it is fit to do so, *Argyll*, of course, another suitable and successful bidder, might be Distillers' one real hope of salvation. Not that the Distillers' directors would see an *Argyll* bid in that light, but they have a lot to prove and their arguments in favour of an extended lease would have to be examined in minute and clinical detail.

Yesterday they launched their appeal with a reprise of Sir Compton Mackenzie's novel, *Whisky Galore*, producing profits galore for the six months' trading to September 30. After sales advanced from £554.5 million to £641 million, an improvement of nearly 16 per cent, profits shot ahead by over two-fifths to £124 million. The interim dividend goes up from 4.5 to 5.5p.

Yet just as Mackenzie's islanders were taken aback by the sudden appearance of whisky boozing around close to the harbour, so too is the Distillers' board hard put to explain the exact provenance of its heap of gold.

A fair percentage stem from accelerated buying in the United States ahead of the Federal excise tax on October 1, as well as Distillers' own FOB price rises on that date. Export sales by volume rose by 19 per cent and in value by 27 per cent, compared with the corresponding period last year. In the home market, Scotch volume sales advanced by over 10 per cent, reversing the group's declining market share.

Nevertheless, the underlying growth rate may be no more than around 5 per cent. Yesterday's figures received a double benefit in terms of comparison with last year, when a dock strike shunted some £8 million out of first-half profits. Moreover, as the Distillers' chairman, John Connell, points out in the annual report published in July, the current year started with a strong first quarter, helped by orders which could not be shipped before the end of March.

Distillers also announced a number of accounting changes, which together form a Scotch mist. Accounting for exchange rate changes is no different, while actuarial assessment of the pension fund has produced a surplus which will trim the Distillers' contributions by some £12 million a year, the benefit to be felt this year in the second half.

Stock levels are still way above prudent levels, and that the move to trim them is generating a cash surplus each year worth some £45 million. By the year end in 1986, Distillers' cash molehill will have grown to some £200 million.

The improvisation underlying this jugginess is all to clear. Distillers fear a bid. Given that Distillers has assets 10 times the size of *Argyll*, at some £1.8 billion, Mr Gulliver may well decide to play the Squiffie card and wait to see whether City encouragement is strong enough to warrant launching a bid at the exalted levels Distillers' share price has now reached. Since initial skirmishing broke out, Distillers have risen by about 100p, taking the market worth up to £1.8 billion. This is three times the stock market worth of *Argyll*.

Assuming that any offer would consist largely of *Argyll* paper, Mr Gulliver would need massive City support - just as Dixons did this time last year, when it bid for Currys.

Treasury goes stag hunting

The sophistication of recent privatization issues compared with the likes of *Amersham* International four years ago is proof enough that the Treasury has learnt eagerly from its mistakes, even if new ones keep cropping up, such as freezing out the small investor in the second sale of Britoil. The current Cable and Wireless second-

ary offering, apart from tackling this issue, has gone to some lengths to overcome the City stage's proven ability to override provisions in the British Telecom prospectus to give the small investor as good a chance as the City insider.

The first new move is a prominent warning, placed under the signature required on the application form, that "criminal proceedings may be instituted if you make more than one application on a public application form".

The Treasury has been advised that this will greatly increase the chances of successful prosecution by eliminating the defence of ignorance or at least lack of intent to breach the criminal deception provisions of the Theft Act.

In any case, it turned out that some of the biggest unintended windfall gleaners from British Telecom were wealthy individuals with City connections who can themselves and their friends in as sub-underwriters, which was undeniably legal.

The Treasury has now made an attempt to close that loophole too. The terms of the Cable and Wireless priority application (i.e. underwriting) agreement has what might be termed a Ronson-Harris clause.

Underwriters must be bona fide investment institutions, which agree not to pass on shares acquired to directors, employees or any individuals other than those whose affairs are managed on a purely discretionary basis.

That last caveat, designed to help unit trusts and the like, could prove to be a loophole: but at least anyone trying to use it will know that they are acting against the spirit, if not the letter, of the issue.

Case hardens against tin

The board and committee of the London Metal Exchange meet this morning to discuss whether to resume tin trading. After a month of continuous disappointment, there is a ritual element to these meetings. On this occasion there is only one answer: the tin market should stay closed.

It might seem harsh advice. The LME is wracked by debate and the factions for and against opening the market are finely balanced, partly reflecting the respective positions of members who are short and long.

But the case for hanging on is now very strong. The positive argument is that the International Tin Council's commitment to meet on December 2 and stay in session until settlement is obtained is the most encouraging development since the banks' initiative.

The ITC has proceeded frustratingly slowly and members have still not committed themselves to meeting their obligations. At least there is a deadline.

Moreover, there are signs that an orderly return to tin trading supported by the banks would not be a massacre. Small lots of tin have been changing hands for around £6,800 a tonne and a properly conducted operation might prevent the price falling much below that.

It is instructive that, while the banks put the ITC's gross liability at £900 million, the *Peat Marwick* Mitchell audit of the ITC estimates that, at £7,000 a tonne, losses would be only £40 million. At £6,000 they are still a manageable £140 million.

The negative reason for hanging on is that the alternative is much worse. Brokers, banks, governments and the ITC are in a state of legal actions from all sides. The audit implies that the ITC could be vulnerable to question over how the buffer stock was run.

It transpires, for instance, that the buffer stock has forward commitments, unpriced and undated, to sell 57,000 tonnes of tin as far ahead as January, 1987.

Above all, the ITC and the LME have before them a very reasonable proposal which they intend to "develop" in an effort to "establish how best a solution to the crisis can be found".

The banks are as frustrated as anyone by the slowness of the ITC and the poor relations between the council and the metal exchange. Yesterday they expressed "concern" at the lack of "substantive conclusions". But they favour hanging on, as does the Government whose wrath the LME would be most unwise to provoke.

It will be a nerve-wracking fortnight, but giving the ITC the extra time is the right decision.

State industry chiefs to press Thatcher for more autonomy

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Fifteen nationalized industry chairmen will seize the opportunity of a specially arranged meeting with the Prime Minister and at least five Cabinet ministers tonight to press their case for much less government interference with their businesses.

The top level discussions, to be held at one of a series of dinners arranged at No 10 Downing Street by Mrs Thatcher for the state chairmen, will concentrate on the Cabinet's decision last week not to extend the Government's overall powers but to leave open the possibility of tighter controls in individual cases.

But the chairmen, led by Sir Robert Haslam, chairman of the British Steel Corporation and chairman-designate of the National Coal Board, will emphasize their view that with privatization proceeding in many of their enterprises, they should be allowed to operate as near to the private sector model as possible.

Controversy over the prospect of a wide-ranging Nationalized Industries Act has been raging for more than a year. The Treasury-inspired plan was



Dinner at No 10: Mr Ian MacGregor (NCB), Mr Kenneth Baker (Environment), and Sir Robert Haslam (BSC)

aimed at increasing the grip of the Government over the industries and giving ministers the power to dismiss the chairmen and board members of corporations which did not achieve their government-imposed targets.

Last week, Mr John MacGregor, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, told Parliament that in view of progress being made in privatization, general legislation would not be introduced. It is clear, however, that industries such as British Rail and the NCB, whose chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor is one of Mrs Thatcher's favourites,

could face stricter controls in continuing Treasury attempts to enforce financial efficiency in industries that cannot be privatized in the near future.

Mr MacGregor added that the Government "intends to continue to strengthen the industries to the point where they can either be transferred to the private sector or, where necessary, remain as successful businesses within the public sector".

Earlier this year, the chairman stated what amounted to an open revolt against the proposed legislation and denounced the plans as draconian.

Tesco chief resigns from board

By William Kay
City Editor

Tesco, the supermarkets group, announced yesterday the sudden resignation from the board of Mr Ralph Temple, who had been with the company for 25 years and rose to become managing director, finance and administration.

A statement agreed between Tesco and Mr Temple said that he would continue to be employed by the company as a financial consultant and that he was planning to pursue private business interests.

A spokesman for Tesco said that he could not add to the statement, but there had been no differences of opinion over financial policy.

Mr Ian MacLaurin, aged 48, who became the group's chairman in July, said: "We are sad that Ralph Temple is giving up his executive duty after 25 years. He has been a stalwart colleague and made an important contribution to our re-organizing."

Mr Temple is 52 and is at present abroad. He is replaced by Mr David Reid, aged 38, who joined Tesco in April from BAT Industries, where he was finance director of International Stores. He will assume the same title at Tesco. "We are confident that he will prove to be a strong successor", Mr MacLaurin added.

Mr Temple had been a senior executive of Tesco since the days of the late Sir John Cohen, the group's founder. Mr MacLaurin was the fourth chairman he had served.

Tesco was unable to elaborate yesterday on Mr Temple's immediate plans.

The group's shares were unchanged at 295p in an otherwise cheerful stores sector.

Crocker chief recalled to join Midland top team

By Richard Thomson
Banking Correspondent

Midland Bank yesterday announced a further stage in the restructuring of Crocker National Bank, its troubled Californian subsidiary.

Mr John Harris, who has been senior vice-chairman of Crocker for nearly two years, will take control of Midland group management services from the beginning of next year. He will also be in charge of coordinating the group's systems policy, and head office administration.

Mr Harris was sent, on a short term basis, to sort out Crocker when huge losses emerged on the bank's domestic



John Harris: in running for chief executive and international loans. Earlier this year Crocker became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Midland Bank.

£250m fund launched to promote UK buyouts

By Teresa Poole

A £250 million management buyout fund was launched yesterday by Electra Investment Trust and Candoover Investments and backed by 36 financial institutions. It becomes the biggest British fund devoted to buyouts.

The fund is designed to finance large management buyouts of companies based in Britain. Mr Roger Brooke, chief executive of Candoover, said the facility would promote management buyouts requiring more than £200 million in funds, including bank and intermediate finance. He said the facilities for a £500 million buyout would be available in a year.

Management buyouts have become more common this year. Between January and September, £715 million was spent on British buyouts, according to

the accountant Peat, Marwick Mitchell. This sum almost equals the total for the past five years.

The Electra Candoover Direct Investment Plan is 60 per cent backed by British investors, with most of the other support coming from large American institutions.

The buyouts are expected to involve large divisions of British companies and European divisions of highly-gearred American multinationals which are anxious to reduce debts.

The facility will also be available to the managements of listed companies fighting unwelcome takeover bids. The management of Haden, the engineering group, recently succeeded in a £56 million buyout in response to a takeover attempt by Trafalgar House.

B Cal to sell Arrowsmith

By Our City Staff

Arrowsmith Holidays, the Manchester tour operator which once formed part of Sir Freddie Laker's holiday business, is poised to change hands for the second time in three months.

British Caledonian, the privately-owned airline which bought Arrowsmith from Greenall Whitley, the brokers, in September, is negotiating to sell it.

Among would-be buyers is Horizon Travel, which is understood to be in talks aimed at buying Arrowsmith and Blue Sky from British Caledonian in a combined deal. Both groups declined to comment yesterday.

Horizon has been losing market share in recent years to Thomson Travel an Intasun, the package holiday market leaders.

IN BRIEF
Pound gains 75 points

The pound rose to a 20-month high of \$1.4485 yesterday, before slipping to close at \$1.4420, still a gain of 75 points on the day. Later, in New York it was quoted at \$1.4430.

The dollar, which revived on Wednesday with the unexpected upward revision of US third quarter gross national product, was under some pressure.

It dropped below the important DM 2.60 level to close at DM 2.5930, a two-penny fall on the day.

The dollar also hovered close to the 200 level against the yen, ending 1.2 down at 201.95.

Dealers said that the GNP figures had not removed doubts about the US economy, with a weak fourth quarter anticipated. Selling of the dollar was also encouraged by reports from Washington that Congress may agree on balanced budget legislation.

Beecham buys US companies

Beecham Group has completed the \$395 million (£274 million) purchase of Norcliff Thayer, the US medicines and health products business from Pantry Pride. The deal includes a specialist chemicals business, Rechem Chemicals, which Beecham intends to sell.

The acquisition could double profits to \$100 million from the Beecham Products operations in the US which take in the group's toiletries and proprietary medicines businesses. Norcliff Thayer is forecasting operating profits of \$34 million for 1985. *Tempos, page 19*

Economic growth is slowing, according to the National Institute for Economic and Social Research. Its new forecast is for only a 2 per cent rise in national output next year, with inflation dropping as low as 3 per cent by the end of 1986. *Details, page 25*

Boots rise

The Boots Company has reported better than expected pre-tax profits of £84.9 million for the half year to September 30 up from £79.9 million. The interim dividend is raised to 2.5p from 2.3p payable on January 10. *Tempos, page 19*

Agency listing

Abbott Mead Vickers, the advertising agency, is seeking a full Stock Exchange listing through the offer for sale of 3.66 million shares at 180p, valuing the company at £22.4 million. It is forecasting pre-tax profits of £2.1 million for 1985. The prospectus will be published on Monday. *Tempos, page 19*

The personal income of Americans rose by \$13.1 billion - or 0.4 per cent in October to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$3,220.5 billion after a 0.3 increase in September.

Nirex switch

The Nuclear Industry Radioactive Waste Executive, set up by the Government to control the disposal of nuclear waste has been incorporated as a registered company, leading to suggestions that it could eventually be privatized. The Government will retain a "golden share".

Wedgwood cash call

Wedgwood, the bone china and earthenware manufacturer, yesterday announced a £13.6 million rights issue on the back of interim results showing only a modest increase in pre-tax profits, from £5.95 million to £6.04 million.

The terms of the issue: offering one Wedgwood share at 187p for every five, represents a discount of about 14 per cent on the market price of the shares, which fell 10p after the announcement to close at 217p.

The proceeds of the issue, being underwritten by Hambros Bank, the group's merchant banker, will be used initially to reduce borrowings, up from £17 million at the start of the year to £22 million.

● ALYAN INVESTMENT TRUST: For the half-year to Aug. 31, with figures in £000, pre-tax revenue was 40 (40). Earnings per share were 1.58p (1.61p). An interim dividend of 1.3p (1.61p) is being paid.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	1121.6 (+15.6)
FT All Share	694.04 (+8.33)
FT Govt Securities	83.60 (+0.23)
FT-SE 100	1448.1 (+18.5)
Pargains	28.745
Dataseam USM	108.54 (+0.39)
New York	
Dow Jones	1455.84 (+16.82)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,697.02 (+54.13)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1762.51 (+5.22)
Amsterdam Gen	238.0 (+1.9)
Sydney: AO	984.0 (-0.1)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1764.6 (+21.9)
Brussels:	
General	961.02 (+4.34)
Paris: CAC	239.5 (+2.8)
Zurich:	
SKA General	460.50 (-0.20)

GOLD

London fixings:	
am \$325.75pm - \$325.80	
close \$325.75 - \$326.25	(£225.73 - 226.25)
New York:	
Comex (Latest) \$325.95	

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
New London Oil	58p +8p
D.J. Soy. Alarm	73p +10p
Raine Inds	28.50p +8.50p
Crystallite	133p +13p
De Brett (Andr)	27p +8p
Radio City 'A' NV	28p +8p
Norton Opax	128p +12p
Dubiler	184p +14p
Star Computer	38p +3p
Humbleside Elm	13p +1p
Unigroup	86p +5p
Aplicot Computer	57p +5p
Shaw Carpets	34.50p +2.50p
British Bental	28p +2p
Grampian Hds	170p +12p
Brit Mohair	131p +9p
Parkdale Hds	44p +3p
Sovereign Oil	104p +7p
Ass. Special Sits	53p +4p
Magnet & Strims	154p +10p
Gray Elm. Hds	278p +18p
Morris Fine Art	23.50p +1.50p
Boots	237p +15p

FALLS:	
Pergebrook	20p -2p
Assd. Brit. Eng	5p -0.50p
ICC Oil	7p -0.50p
Muntion Bros	7p -0.50p

CURRENCIES

London:	
\$: \$1.4420 (+0.0075)	
DM: 2.5930 (-0.0053)	
Sfr: 3.0618 (-0.0065)	
FF: 36.25 (-0.0217)	
Yen: 291.38 (-0.10)	
2 Index: 79.9 (unchanged)	
New York:	
\$: \$1.4430	
DM: 2.5915	
\$ Index: 128.0 (-0.9)	
ECU: 50.590829	
SDR: 20.751096	

INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base: 11 1/4%	
3-month interbank: 11% - 11 1/4%	
3-month eligible bills: 11 1/4% - 11 1/2%	
US:	
Prime Rate: 9.50%	
Federal Funds: 8 1/4%	
3-month Treasury Bills: 7.23 - 7.21%	
30-year bond price: 106 1/2 - 106 3/4	

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WALL STREET

Dow climb continues

New York (Agencies) - Prices opened higher in active trading of New York Stock Exchange issues yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 0.23 on Wednesday to 1,439.22 was up 4.59 to 1,443.80 shortly after the market opened.

Advances led declines by 408 to 215 among the 1,027 issues crossing the New York Stock Exchange tape.

Early turnover amounted to about 4.69 million shares.

Mr. Stephen Weissglass, chairman of the executive give investors confidence that companies can grow at a reasonable rate.

"The public is coming back into the market," Mr. Weissglass added.

The Department of Commerce reported that personal income rose 0.4 per cent in October, a figure in line with economists' forecasts.

Dana Corp led the active, down 1/4 to 27 1/2.

Initial US unemployment insurance benefits claims increased to a seasonally adjusted rate of 392,000 the previous week, the Labour department said.

The number of people actually collecting benefits under state programmes totalled 2,585,000 in the week ending November 2, the latest period for which data was available.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE

Algoma Steel	18 1/2	18 1/2
Bell Telephone	43	42 1/2
Can Pacific	17 1/2	17 1/2
Cominco	10 1/2	11
Cone Bathurst	18 1/2	17 1/2
Gulf Oil	20 1/2	20 1/2
Hawker/Sid Can	21 1/2	21 1/2
Hudson Bay Min	5 1/2	5 1/2
Imasco	24 1/2	24 1/2
Imperial Oil	52 1/2	52 1/2
Int Pipe	44 1/2	45
Meas.-Fergan	3.30	3.20
Royal Trustco	22	21 1/2
Seagram	58 1/2	58 1/2
Steel Co	21 1/2	21 1/2
Thomson N 'A'	22 1/2	22 1/2
Waskar Hiram	34 1/2	33 1/2
WGT	17 1/2	17

STOCK MARKET REPORT

مكتبة من الكتب

Shares jump again as buying spree continues

By Derek Pain and Cliff Feltham

Blitz on spending pays off in Burton margin

Burton Group, the proud owner of Debenhams and the Collier Boots chain, yesterday disclosed some impressive qualifications for its ambitions to retail supremacy. In the year to the end of August, without any help from its new acquisitions, the company boosted pretax profits by 42 per cent to £80.2 million, on sales up by 32 per cent to £551 million.

A vigorous store opening plan accounted for much of the increase in sales, but volume growth of around 11 per cent from existing stores does signal that the company is in tune with its market. The margin improvement - now 14.8 per cent at the trading level, was largely achieved by a blitz on spending in the second half as the sheer scale of the Debenhams acquisition underlined the need to watch that bottom line.

Mr Halpern believes that he can get the same level of return from the Debenhams space with two years, in which case the market's enthusiasm for Burton's shares, up 9p to 610p yesterday, is more than justified. Burton now has the management structure that it wants in place at the 67-strong department store chain, and has already moved its own trading companies into 250,000 sq ft of Debenhams space. By next summer Top Shop, Top Man and their stablemates will be occupying 500,000 sq ft of Debenhams space, which seems slightly at odds with Burton's new motto: "Burton Group - creating a wider choice".

Although the finance director, Mr Michael Wood, admits that the company is uncomfortable with the level of gearing, that Debenhams has inflicted on the balance sheet - debts are now around £260 million - he is confident that he can reduce that figure to £100 million within a couple of years.

In the meantime, the cash-conscious company will not be rushing to spend money on creating the galleries which were a cause célèbre during the Burton bid. Burton wants to make more money out of its Debenhams stores first and current trading indicates that should be no problem.

Boots Since Boots has been facing difficulties with its pharmaceutical business in America, it was expected to produce a first half figures. However, Boots outstripped the City and returned pretax profits of £84.9 million, up from £79.9 million, well ahead of most forecasts. The shares closed 11p up at 233p as the attractions of the stock were more clearly appreciated.

The key to the improvement was in the industrial division. Despite the patent on Ibuprofen running out in the US and with royalty payments drastically reduced, Boots' industrial division still increased its profits from £33.7 million to £37.1 million. The difficulties in the US were offset by improved performance elsewhere, and more importantly the group was able to keep its research expenditure up with its budgets.

Add to this further improvements in the retail operations and the half year suddenly became exciting. Retail profits have been improved with hardly any increase in selling space. The aim has been to make better use of the space already available and this is being achieved.

The gallop towards the 1,200 points was underway in earnest yesterday when shares climbed 15.6 points to put the FT 30 share index at 1,121.6 points.

Buying was heavy. Institutional investors, spurred on by year-end performance considerations, piled into the market. Private investors were also active.

A splendid array of company news - ranging from the

Acquisitive Philip Birch's Ward White group, having stalked Britain's high streets to snatch Maynards, Halfords, and Owen Owen, is now thought to be turning its attention to the United States where it already has extensive retailing interests. Do not be too surprised if Mr Birch does not announce a fairly sizeable acquisition soon.

Distillers Co to British Petroleum helped stoke the flames of enthusiasm. Interest rate cut hopes continue to linger. The strength of sterling, once an inhibiting factor, is now completely ignored. The East-West summit accord helped the bullish sentiment together with Wall Street's continuing strength.

At the close, the market, according to Datastream calculations, had risen by £2.676 million, its advance this week is put at £5,386 million.

Beecham Group, on its US acquisition and the cheerful

words at the subsequent analysts meeting, gained 13p to 303p. British Telecom, following its analyst meeting this week, rose 2p to 205p. General Electric moved up 10p to 182p in a much more confident electrical sector. Imperial Chemical Industries improved 5p to 719p. Vickers advanced 5p to 318p and Thorn EMI, on hopes of a sale of its film side, jumped 20p to 417p.

But Distillers Co slipped 5p to 493p as some pondered whether its 55 per cent interim profits improvement has not put it out of the reach of the acquisitive but smaller Argyl Group.

DCL shares, as low as 270p this year, have been rising strongly in the past few months ahead of next month's signalled Argyl bid. But Argyl would have to pay as much as 550p (or more) to win and such an outlay is now possible beyond its capabilities.

Government stocks managed gains of up to 1/4% on the back of the pound.

Oil shares were generally strong with BP above 600p on its record third quarter returns. But Trientrol fell to a year's low of 153p at one time on its trading results. Takeover speculation helped a partial recovery to 160p, down 3p on the day.

Ashley Industrial Trust resumed its march northwards despite the "no deal" board statement. Newcomer Sterling Publishing traded at 68p against

a 57p placing price and Asset Special Situations Trust rose 4p to 53p as a big stake, believed to be 24 per cent, changed hands. Fiske & Co., the broker, is thought to have acquired the shares for clients. Biggest single shareholder in ASSI is Dominion International Group with 22.5 per cent.

Forget any big acquisition, at least for the time being, from Lord Delfont's First Leisure entertainments empire. Ward is that there is plenty of scope for expanding the existing business without paying any fancy prices for takeover targets. Plans include doubling the size of the discotheque operation, reckoned to be a money spinner, increasing the number of "theme pubs", and expanding its catering operations following the acquisition of the Whitegate Taverns business in the Greater Manchester area.

Sangers Photographic more than doubled to 89p. Mr Jeremy Peace, the former merchant banker who was behind the rise of Morland Securities, later Access Satellite International, has acquired control from Pavilion International.

Mr Peace paid 40p for each

of his Sanger shares. Pavilion improved 2p to 62p. Bid hopes lifted Crystallate 13p to 133p and AB Electronic Products Group, where Prudential Corporation, has a 7 per cent shareholding, continued to recover, helped by American interest. The shares gained 5p to 210p.

Staff, the pipe and valve group, improved 6p to 51p on its doubled profits.

The property sector showed a spark of life, enlivened by thoughts that MEPC has been oversold ahead of final figures due next week. MEPC showed a 4p gain at 229p with Land Securities moving 6p better at 321p. Others towed up included Haslemere, 8p to the good at 517p, and Mountleigh, 15p higher at 595p.

The market continued to believe in a bid for Bairstow Eves, the estate agents, marking the shares up a further 8p to 129p. One of the big banks such as Lloyds is keenly tipped as a likely bidder but Bairstow Eves still maintains there is nothing going on at the moment.

Elsewhere, Exel shaded 13p at 335p after its figures.

In stores, Tesco held steady at 295p despite the departure of its finance director. Dee Corporation went 6p higher at 256p and Sainsbury put on 4p at 378p.

Among the big stores British Home Stores continued to attract investment support, putting on another 5p at 369p. Burtons, following its figures, was 24p ahead at 624p. One of the sector's firm bid favourites, Eam, put on 4p at 220p with Hepworth gaining 9p at 242p.

Disappointment with MK Electric Group's half yearly figures continued to fuse the share performance as they sank

a further 5p to 291p to bring the two-day fall to 19p. Elsewhere in the sector Oxford Instruments managed a 2p gain at 405p.

Delta Metal continued to find support, the shares gaining a further 3p at 183p on prospects for some solid earnings growth over the next two years.

Evered, busy stalking TI Group, slipped 3p to 218p.

Harvard Securities, which operates Britain's biggest over-the-counter market, hopes that yesterday's acquisition of 16.6 per cent of its shares by D. H. Blair, the American securities house, will pave the way for a Stock Exchange listing. Harvard has announced profits of £1,545,000 (£1,258,000).

Elsewhere, Vickers was 5p firmer at 318p.

The market believed that James Neill would have to raise its offer if it intends to win control of Spear Jackson. Acceptances so far total 8.72 per cent. Spear & Jackson shares went 10p ahead at 254p with Neill 1p firmer at 150p.

Jaguar, another stock well in favour due to its American sales, surrendered 1p at 334p.

Trading was again hectic on the London Traded Options Market. It is estimated that more than 20,000 bargains were completed.

RECENT ISSUES

Closing	Price	Change
ASIS Industries 5p Oct (95)	104	+1
Cheshire Wholesale 5p Oct	134-2	+2
Chase & Easton 10p Oct (10)	67-7-2	-2
Com Aspects 7p Oct (10)	54	+4
Salmon Fisheries 5p Oct (94)	105-1	+1
Farbman 10p Oct (12)	105-1	+1
German Sec Inv 5p Oct (10)	69	+1
Gibson Lyons 10p Oct (72)	68	+1
Hampden Homecare 10p Oct (57)	63	+1
Imperial Chemical 5p Oct (15)	181-1	+1
Imperial Chemical 10p Oct (144)	107	+1
Martins (Ronald) 10p Oct (90)	97	+1
Messers 10p Oct (67)	68-1	+1
SPP 10p Oct (12)	137-1	+1
St Helens Group 10p Oct (33)	478	+8
Standard Publishing 5p Oct (57)	67-1	-1
Strat Ltd (100)	200	+1
T M D Advertising 5p Oct (118)	125-1	+1
Underwoods 10p Oct (187)	163-3	+3
World of Leather 10p Oct (12)	18	+1
Com Bank Wales (25) Nil Pd	437p prem	
Deutsche Bank (25) Nil Pd	437p prem	
Fidelity (100) Nil Pd	45 prem	
Samuelson Group (24) Nil Pd	45 prem	
Issue price in parentheses, a United Securities "by tender".		

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• EMPLOYMENT UP BY OVER 2500.

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• TWO NEW CHAINS LAUNCHED - PRINCIPLES AND CHAMPION SPORTS.

• SALES VALUE OF BRITISH GOODS UP BY A FURTHER £85m.

• ACHIEVEMENT REWARDED BY PERFORMANCE RELATED INCENTIVE PAYMENTS OF £8.2m.

• DIVIDEND UP 2.3p TO 8.8p WITH A CAPITALISATION ISSUE.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	11 1/2%
Admiral & Company	11 1/2%
BCCI	11 1/2%
Citibank Savings	12 1/2%
Consolidated Crds	11 1/2%
Continental Trust	11 1/2%
Co-operative Bank	11 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co	11 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	11 1/2%
Nat Westminster	11 1/2%
Royal Bank Scotland	11 1/2%
TSB	11 1/2%
Citibank NA	11 1/2%
† Mortgage Base Rate.	

Resignation offer

Mr Michael Wiert, president of the French Commodity Brokers Association and chairman of the Paris Commodity Exchange, has offered to resign after being convicted of criminal fraud.

Abney	I.C.L.
Aerospace	Jaguar
Britoil	S.T.C.
C & Wireless	Telecom
Glexo	Thorn
I.C.H.	Underwoods
Designs in Laura Ashley expected to commence next week	



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September 1978.
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December 1979.
Profits after tax for the year are up by 22% over 1978.




July 1980.
Baskin-Robbins celebrates the opening of its 2,500th store.



December 1981.

Baskin-Robbins is voted number one U.S. food chain for customer satisfaction.*

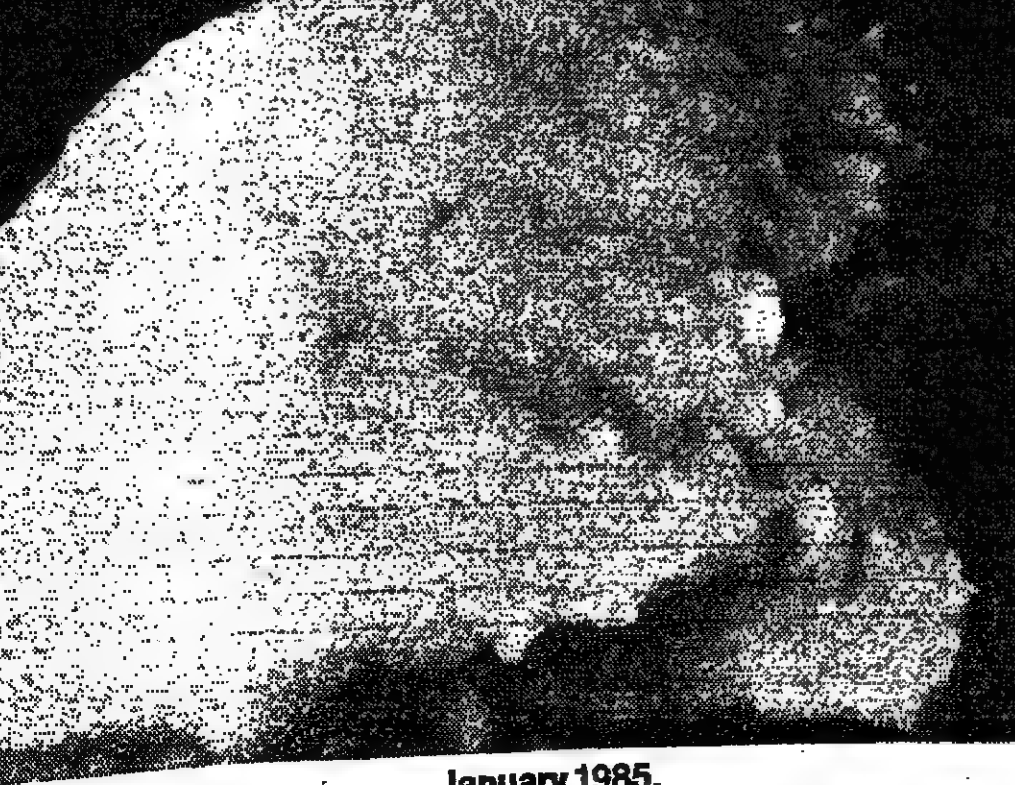
*As ranked by 12,000 U.S. consumers in a survey of 100 leading food chains, conducted by the National Restaurant Association in December 1981.



December 1982.
Baskin-Robbins open their 165th store in Japan.



July 1984.
Baskin-Robbins open their 3,000th store, in Los Angeles.



January 1985.

Profits after tax for 1984 are 167% higher since Baskin-Robbins became Allied in 1978.

No wonder our
Baskin-Robbins is
flavour of the
month in the City.

Allied-Lyons

in the two years up to February 1985, our pre-tax profit **rose** from £112m to £219m

In the five years up to February 1985, our pre-tax profit rose from £112m to £219m.

This advertisement is published by Allied-Lyons PLC whose directors (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate. Each of the directors accepts responsibility accordingly.

COMPANIES

● **J. H. FENNER:** The company is to sell its materials handling division to Figgie International of Ohio, US, for \$4.1 million cash. A reduction in borrowing of £6.4 million has been achieved as a result.

● **GALLIFORD:** Chairman, Mr Peter Galliford, told shareholders at the annual meeting that the encouraging start to the present year's trading was continuing. "Our contracting companies, in particular, are maintaining the satisfactory performance re-established last year."

● **COOKSON GROUP:** The cash alternative to the offers made by Frank Horsall has now been received for 6,052,493 Horsall ordinary shares (99.2 per cent) and 930,920 preferred ordinary (99.2 per cent).

● **BOWATER INC:** The company has filed a registration statement with Securities and Exchange Commission for \$75 million (£53 million) of a series of preferred stock. The dividend rate on the 1.5 million share issue will be based on percentage of averaged London interbank offered rates for three month dollar deposits on each relevant dividend determination date.

● **ESTATES & AGENCY HOLDINGS:** For the half-year to June 30, with figures in £000, gross rental income was 716 (£22), while the pretax profit was 96 (£28). Earnings per share were 1.57p (2.02p).

● **EX TEL GROUP:** For the half-year to September 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 89,921 (£3,487), while the pretax profit was 5,021 (£5,243). Earnings per share were 7.3p (6.7p). An interim dividend of 2p (1.5p) is being paid on January 2 on increased capital.

● **POWELL DUFFRYN:** For the half-year to September 30, with figures in £000, turnover (including associates) was 355,864 (£294,798).

while the pretax profit was 7,208 (£6,054). Earnings per share were 4.5p (3.3p). An interim dividend of 4.5p (3.3p) is being paid on January 6 to reduce the disparity between payments.

● **B. ELLIOTT:** For the half-year to September 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 28,874 (£35,643), while the pretax profit was 730 (£1,167). Losses per share were 4.25p (profit, 0.31p). An interim dividend of 1p (0.1p) is being paid on February 28.

● **EMAP:** For the 28 weeks to October 12, with figures in £000, turnover was 54,897 (£46,801), while the pretax profit was 4,235 (£3,091). Earnings per share were 4.0p (2.9p). An interim dividend of 1.2p (0.95p) is being paid on January 3.

● **TRICENTROL:** For the three months to September 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 23,400 (£4,300), while the pretax profit was 3,100 (£1,200). Earnings per share (basic) were 4.4p (1.1p).

● **SAXTON INDUSTRIES:** This Texas-based oil and gas producer reports sharply increased revenues, profits and cash-flow for the year to August 31, the first full year of production from a natural gas and condensate field discovered in east Texas. Net earnings rose to Can \$3.5 million (£1.78 million), equal to 11 cents per common share, fully diluted, against Can \$223,000 (3 cents) in the previous year when the new Freestone County, Texas Field, was in production for four months.

● **SEAGRAMS DISTILLERS:** For the half-year to July 31, with figures in £000, turnover was 153,697 (£10,372), while the pretax profit was 19,642 (£13,185). Earnings per share were 40.7p (27.3p).

● **HUNTER SAPHIRE:** For the 28 weeks to Sept 12, with figures in £000, turnover was 42,594 (£38,068), while the pretax profit was 1,190 (£63). Earnings per share were 4.99p (4.27p). An interim dividend of 0.85p (0.7p) is being paid on Jan 3.

● **WEIR GROUP:** The two largest holders of 10 per cent participating convertible preference shares have elected to convert their holding into ordinary shares. Atlantic and General Investment is converting 10,308,212 shares and Tincum is converting 2,666,600. A&G is a wholly owned offshoot of J. Rothschild Holdings and Tincum is a company in which Mr D H Rutenber, a director of the Weir Group, has a controlling interest.

● **WESSANEN:** Wessanen USA Inc, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Wessanen, is to buy Tree of Life Distribution and American Natural Snacks both wholly-owned offshoots of Riverside Group, for about \$15 million (£10 million).

● **AKROYD & SMITHERS:** For the year to September 27, with figures in £000, while the pretax profit was 16,356 (£9,402). Earnings per share were 41.5p (26.4p). A final dividend of 13.5p (12.5p) is being paid making a total of 17.5p (16.5p).

● **MURRAY TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS:** For the half-year to September 30, with figures in £000, pretax revenue was 67 (£110). The board expects a lower dividend for the year (0.5p last year).

● **HAOMA NORTH WEST NL:** This Australian gold-mining company hopes to increase underground reserves beyond the current indicated level of 250,000 tonnes grading 14 grammes a tonne gold at the Devon gold mine on its 60 per cent held Mt Linden in Western Australia.

● **STRATA OIL:** Talks on the extraction and marketing of helium from the Woodada gas field are underway with one of Australia's largest specialist gas companies, Commonwealth Industrial Gases, says Strata Oil in its annual report. The discussions are part of the company's efforts to find alternative markets for gas from the 36.95 per cent-owned Woodada Field, north of Perth.

● **WITAN INVESTMENT:** For the half-year to October 31, with figures in £000, investment income was 7,014 (£5,211), while pretax earnings were 5,222 (£4,151). Earnings per share were 2.06p (1.62p). An interim dividend of 1.5p (1.3p) is being paid.

APPOINTMENTS

Racal Communications: Mr Edwin Hilpert has been named president and chief executive officer.

Wheway: Mr Richard Savage has been made group financial director.

International Signal & Control Group: Sir David Checketts has joined the board.

GEC: Professor Cyril Hilsam has become director of research.

Thorn EMI: Mr Kenneth Grange has been appointed consultant design director for the Thorn EMI Major Appliances and Kenwood Small Appliances businesses.

The Henderson Group: Mr Angus Clark is the new managing director of the P C Henderson division.

Reed International Packaging Group: Mr R. M. Rowley has

been made managing director of Reed Plastic Containers.

MSL Group International: Mr William Sparta has been made managing director.

Miller Wheeloid: Mr Nigel Reed will become head of this new building group coming to the United Securities Market next year.

BankAmerica Corporation: Mr Jeremy Fair has become

senior vice-president for the United Kingdom, Ireland and Nordic region.

Catnic Components: Mr Graham Miller has become technical director.

Eurocom Publications: Sir Patrick Sergeant has been made chairman and Mr Padraic Fallon, managing director, Mr C. J. Sinclair becomes a

BP records best ever quarterly performance

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

British Petroleum has recorded its best ever quarterly financial performance with a remarkable turnaround in the profitability of its refining and marketing operation, BP Oil.

Helped by the movement of the pound against the dollar, third-quarter profits from the refining business were £153 million compared with £15 million a year ago.

Overall profits after tax in the third quarter were £477 million against £313 million a year ago. In the first nine months of this year, BP's capital expenditure totalled £3,356 million and its cash reserves dropped from £2.6 billion to £2.2 billion because of early debt repayment by its American subsidiary Solio.

In the first nine months of 1985, BP's profits totalled £3,356 million compared with £2,764 million at the same time last year. Other businesses that increase profits include chemicals, which pushed profits to £21 million from £9 million.

The rise of the pound against the dollar also enabled BP to make foreign exchange gains.

Although the dollar spot price for crude oil has firmed over recent days, lower North Sea production and the weakening dollar have contributed to a fall in profits in the upstream work - exploration and production - which has been more than offset by the improved profits from refining and marketing.

The profit figures have also benefited from three decisions taken during the year involving the cutting refining operations at Llandarcy in South Wales, reducing coal development in Australia and corporate reorganisation of Solio.

BP also announced yesterday that its Norwegian subsidiary has upgraded estimated reserves from a new oilfield it has found near BP-run Ula field.

● **Masana (AP-DJ):** Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia was 3.8 million to 4.0 million barrels a day in mid-November, down slightly from a month ago, according to oil industry sources in the kingdom.

British Rail 'neutral' on Channel tunnel schemes

By Jeremy Warner
Business Correspondent

British Rail denied yesterday that it had backed the Channel Tunnel Group's scheme for a fixed channel link against three rival proposals.

A BR spokesman said that the state-owned railway's stance was still "strictly neutral" despite a press release from Channel Tunnel, which claimed its backing.

Channel Tunnel had said "British Rail has indicated that on the evidence so far produced, the Channel Tunnel Group's scheme is likely to offer a better deal to both the British and French networks."

The "provisional backing" Channel Tunnel said, is contained in a confidential BR report circulating among MPs.

BR said yesterday that discussions were continuing with several of the Channel project consortia, and that no preference had yet been stated.

Eurotunnel is altering radically its proposal for a rail link so as to meet the demands of BR and SNCF.



Sir Nigel Brookes: four to five trains an hour.

Both railway companies are concerned that Eurotunnel's original proposal, which allowed for completion of a road link about 18 months before a rail link, would mean losing them considerable freight traffic.

Sir Nigel Brookes, chairman of Eurotunnel, told the House of Commons Select Committee on

Transport that the consortium's French partners had submitted detailed alternative plans for a bored rail tunnel which would allow a simultaneous rail-road opening.

Sir Nigel claimed that SNCF and more recently British Rail, had become so enthusiastic about a separate committed rail link that they were now talking in terms of running four to five trains an hour through the tunnel.

"I commend this to your consideration in regard to the alternative schemes which, candidly, I do not think could handle that volume of traffic."

Sir Nigel added that one or two of the construction companies in the Channel Tunnel Group might join us and "we have left room in our structure for that to happen."

Mr Robin Biggam, chief executive of Eurotunnel, told the committee that the consortium was meeting with BR and SNCF to determine the basis for a long-term commercial agreement.

Repayment of loans not guaranteed, says Brazil

From Susan Branford, Sao Paulo

Senhor Fernando Bracher, president of Brazil's central bank, has said that the Brazilian government will not guarantee the repayment of medium-term loans made by foreign banks to the three Brazilian banks - Comind, Auxiliar and Maisonnave - which were closed down on Tuesday.

These loans total \$455 million (£312 million).

Senhor Bracher said, however, that the Bank of Brazil would be taking over the bank's short-term inter-bank loans, and that the government would ensure that trade-related credits were honoured. These loans are estimated to total \$162 million.

Midland Bank, which at the end of 1984 had an exposure in Brazil of \$1,871 million, is the only one of Britain's "big four" to be affected. Banking sources here say that, although the losses may be significant, they will be much less than Mid-

Unit trust sales for October reach £307m

By Richard Thomson
Banking Correspondent

Unit trust companies achieved net sales of £307.6 million last month, the second highest October result on record. Gross sales for the month reached £458.9 million, down from £538.2 million in September, but repurchases were also down from the previous month at £151.3 million. Net unit-trust sales in October 1985 amounted to £75 million.

Sales were boosted in October by the launch of 13 funds. Most were specialized funds aimed geographically at the United States, Japan and Europe. The net sales figure takes the total of funds under unit-trust management to £18.8 billion.

Unit trust sales have received a strong boost this year with the entry into the market of several large insurance companies.

DISTILLERS

UPSURGE IN EXPORT SALES

Extracts from the Group results (unaudited) for the six months ended 30th September 1985

	Six months to 30th September 1985	1984	Year to 31st March 1985
Turnover	641.0	554.5	1,274.3
Trading profit	111.9	79.5	233.2
Ordinary profit before tax	124.3	80.5	236.2
Taxation	(49.0)	(35.3)	(102.9)
Ordinary profit after tax	75.3	45.2	133.3
Earnings per share	20.73p	12.45p	36.71p
Dividends per share	5.5p	4.5p	15.0p

An interim dividend has been declared at the rate of 5.5p per share (last year 4.5p). The dividend is payable on 24th January 1986 to shareholders on the register at 3rd December 1985.

- ☐ Trading results for six months outstandingly good.
- ☐ Exceptional upsurge in export sales.
- ☐ Scotch whisky exports up 19% in volume.
- ☐ Gin exports up 17% in volume.

A document setting out the interim results and comments in greater detail is being posted to shareholders.

DISTILLERS
THE NAME BEHIND THE WORLD'S LEADING BRANDS

The Distillers Company plc, Edinburgh

DISTILLERS

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U.S. \$670,000,000
Multiple Facility

The News Corporation Limited

and Certain Subsidiaries

Arranger and Lead Manager
Citicorp Investment Bank Limited

Managed and provided by

Citibank, N.A. • Midland Bank plc • Commonwealth Bank of Australia
National Westminster Bank plc Group • Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company • National Australia Bank Limited
The First National Bank of Boston • Kansallis Banking Group • State Bank of New South Wales
Westpac Banking Corporation • Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. • Canadian Imperial Bank Group
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft • First National Bank of Chicago • Lloyds Bank International Limited
Saitama International (Hong Kong) Limited • Standard Chartered Bank • State Bank of Victoria
Australian Industry Development Corporation • Bank of New Zealand • Hambros Bank Limited
The Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia

Tender Panel Members

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. • Bank of New Zealand • Banque Paribas (London)
Chase Manhattan Limited • Citicorp Investment Bank Limited • Commonwealth Bank of Australia
CIBC Limited • Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft • County Bank Limited
Credit Suisse • First Chicago Limited • First National Boston Limited
Hambros Bank Limited • Kansallis Banking Group • Kredietbank N.V. (London Branch)
Lloyds Merchant Bank Limited • Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company • Merrill Lynch Capital Markets
Midland Bank plc • Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited • Nomura International Limited
Orion Royal Bank Limited • The Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia • Saitama International (Hong Kong) Limited
Salomon Brothers International Limited • The Sanwa Bank, Limited • Sanwa International Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited • Shearson Lehman Brothers International • Standard Chartered Merchant Bank
State Bank of New South Wales • State Bank of Victoria • Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited • S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. • Westpac Banking Corporation

Agent and Tender Panel Agent
Citicorp Investment Bank Limited

November 15, 1985

CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

LAST ORDERS

DEC. 11TH

After eight months, it's time to end the speculation. Our offer for Matthew 13 is therefore the Final Offer†

At 553p*, it's also extremely generous

LAST ORDERS

DEC. 11TH

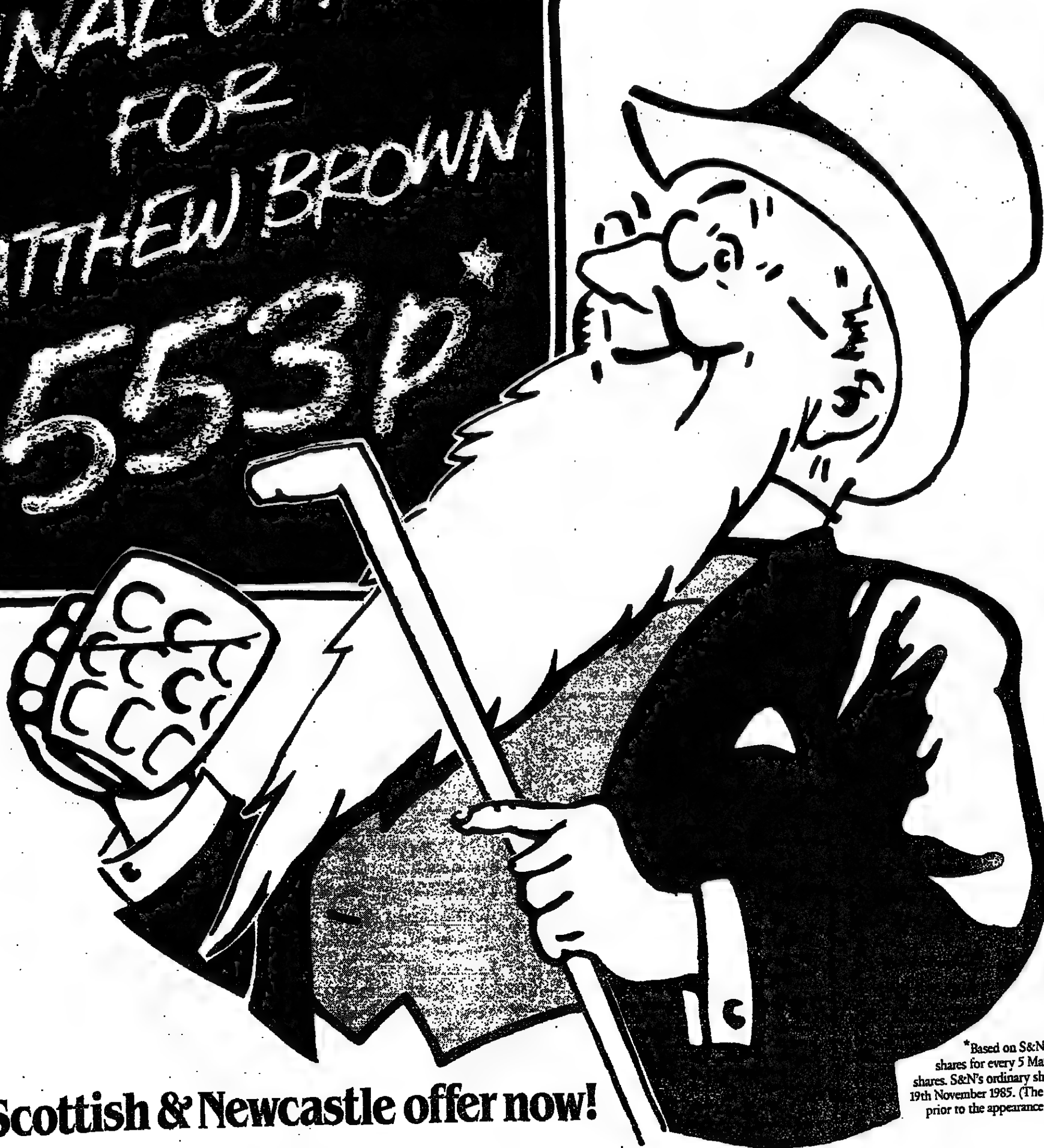
After eight months, it's time to end the speculation. Our offer for Matthew 13 is therefore the Final Offer†

At 553p*, it's also extremely generous

Take a share in a more profitable future.

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries plc.

FINAL OFFER
FOR
MATTHEW BROWN
553P★



*Based on S&N's offer of 16 ordinary shares for every 5 Matthew Brown ordinary shares. S&N's ordinary shares closed at 173p on 19th November 1985. (The latest practicable date prior to the appearance of this advertisement.)

Accept the Scottish & Newcastle offer now!

† The offer is final. It will not be increased and will lapse if it has not become or been declared unconditional as to acceptances on or before 11th December 1985. S&N reserve the right, however, to increase the offer or extend the closing date in the unlikely event that a competitive situation arises.

MENT BANK

FOOTBALL: DALGLISH HOLDS KEY TO SCOTLAND'S HOPES OF GOING TO MEXICO

Ferguson faces a dilemma for World Cup second leg

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Alex Ferguson, whose Scottish side sits half-way between triumph and disaster, is trapped in a similarly uncomfortable position. After Wednesday night's 2-0 victory in the first leg of the world cup play-off against Australia, he finds himself caught between the need to maximize the chances of qualifying for the finals next summer, and appeasing the managers of five English clubs.

The question is whether it is worth taking Albion, Strachan, DalGLISH, Hansen, Nicol, McAvennie, Sharp and Speedie to the other side of the world on December 4. Yesterday, he sought the confidential advice of the men in charge of Manchester United, Liverpool, West Ham United, Everton and Chelsea.

Ferguson's answer will lie in the list of names he hopes to be able to announce today. If all eight players are included, it will imply that he has felt justified in enforcing his right to select his strongest squad to ensure that the Scots perform on the world stage next summer.

If not, Ferguson could run the risk of becoming the outstanding figure in Scotland's notorious history of self-inflicted wounds. Should a weakened side fail to protect their lead in Melbourne, the result would be as embarrassing and the public anger so vehement that he might be advised to look into the prospects of immediate emigration.

Ferguson has, surprisingly, already confirmed that he will reduce his party from the 23 that assembled earlier this week to only 19, and three of those will be goalkeepers.

Corrigan, currently the official choice behind Lightowler, will be released for the sake of his club, Oldham Athletic.

DalGLISH holds the key to the problem, as he did on Wednesday night. Liverpool's 34-year-old player-manager must decide whether to miss the home fixture against Chelsea at the end of this month to travel to Australia but arrive back mentally and physically exhausted for the game against Aston

Villa, also at Anfield, the following Saturday.

He could yet choose to follow the extraordinary example of Souless, Scotland's captain, who plans to play for Sampdoria on the opening day of December then fly out to Australia. He will not arrive there until 5 am on Tuesday, some 36 hours before preparing to lead the side out in the second leg.

DalGLISH might consider that he is a special case, but would it be fair if he stays behind and plays against Chelsea, for instance, who could be without Speedie? And how would Manchester United react if, on the same Saturday, they lose Albion and particularly Strachan for the potentially awkward visit to Watford?

The simplest solution would be to postpone the relevant first division matches on November 30 (the two mentioned plus Everton at Southampton and West Ham at home to West Bromwich Albion). But if Ferguson expects the Football League to lift him out of the argument between club and country, he is swimming in a sea of optimism.

His aspirations about the eventual outcome remain realistically high, particularly as O'Connor, one of the more muscular of the rugged Australian specimens, and one of four to be booked on Wednesday, will miss the second leg through suspension. But Ferguson is well aware that he cannot afford to take the slightest chance.

If McAvennie, who marked an impressive international debut by adding to Cooper's opening goal, had accepted the most open of opportunities near the end, Scotland's fears of overall victory would have subsided. As it is, Frank Ark, Australia's manager, promises to produce a performance that is as inhumane as they were in Glasgow on a wet and bitterly cold night.

Ark failed to appear at a Football Writers' Association lunch in London yesterday (the Press Association reports). Instead the "guest of honour" Ark made an earlier-than-expected departure for Australia.

DalGLISH holds the key to the problem, as he did on Wednesday night. Liverpool's 34-year-old player-manager must decide whether to miss the home fixture against Chelsea at the end of this month to travel to Australia but arrive back mentally and physically exhausted for the game against Aston

Crystal ball-gazing was never so hazardous as it was yesterday in the search for likely Milk Cup quarter-finalists, never mind semi-finalists. Through the mist of an indecisive fifth round draw emerged only one distinct figure and one definite date: that Oxford United will be playing at home in the week beginning January 13.

It was a fair reward for being the first side to reach the quarter-final round, not to mention the fact that the holders, Norwich City 3-1, at the Manor Ground on Wednesday. For progressing this far they also collect £10,000 in prize-money and can expect a bonus, with a loan, from a full house against Portsmouth or Tottenham Hotspur.

Oxford, despite their fragile League form, have again been a robust little menace to others in this competition. Even with Norwich scoring first through Chris Jones, Oxford refused to be swayed from their objective, replying with goals from Aldridge, Thomas and Phillips.

Oxford drew with Tottenham at the Manor Ground early in the season, when the extravagant Londoners were bristling with ambition. In their present defeatist form, Spurs are unlikely to survive the game down on the south coast next Tuesday at Fratton Park, where no visitor in any competition, has come away with as much as a draw, and very few have even scored.

Tottenham struggled to hold their

own on and off the field at White Hart Lane, when an estimated 10,000 Pompey supporters, led by their cheer-leader and manager, Alan Ball, screamed their side on to a goalless draw.

The winners of the Southampton-Aston Villa tie will be away to West Bromwich Albion or Aston Villa, Albion, who led a two-goal lead, provided by Crooks and Bennett, slip at Villa. Villa may not necessarily enjoy home comfort.

Liverpool or Manchester United, whose fourth round tie was postponed because both clubs had players on World Cup duty for Scotland, moved a step nearer another Wembley final without kicking a ball. No disrespect to either Ipswich Town or Swindon Town, their opponents.

It was not stretching the imagination too far to foresee a London derby between Queens Park Rangers and Chelsea at Loftus Road if a few "ifs" can be overcome. If Rangers get their bid for the London derby, the competition twice, if Chelsea beat Everton.

Be it fifth round draw

Queens Park Rangers or Nottingham Forest v Chelsea or Everton

Liverpool or Manchester United v Ipswich Town or Swindon

Oxford United v Tottenham Hotspur or Aston Villa or West Bromwich Albion v Arsenal or Southampton

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Queens Park Rangers or Nottingham Forest v Chelsea or Everton

Liverpool or Manchester United v Ipswich Town or Swindon

Oxford United v Tottenham Hotspur or Aston Villa or West Bromwich Albion v Arsenal or Southampton

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Edited by Peter Dear
and Peter Davalle

Today's television and radio programmes

BBC 1

6.00 **Celebrity Aid.**
 Breakfast Time presented by Frank Bough and Debbie Greenwood with Joanne Lumley. Previewing the day's Children in Need appeal. Weather, 7.25, 7.57, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.30 and 8.30; and the latest news of the pop music world.

9.20 **The House of Lords.**
 Highlights of yesterday's proceedings (r).

9.30 **Celebrity Aid.**
 10.30 Play School.

12.30 **News After Noon** with Frances Caverdale and Moya Stuart. Includes news, sport, and weather.

1.00 **Pebble Mill** at One with Margaret Magnusson, Marion Foster and Paul Cole. They are joined by Steve Davis and Emyr Hughes, and there is also the latest news of the Children in Need appeal.

3.55 **Peddingham Lane** a Sackey Time. Narrated by Michael Hordam (r). 4.00 **Count Me In.** This week Anthony Johns tries his hand at karate. 4.15 **Yogi Berra.** Comedy series. 4.30 **Spy Report.** Teams from Leamington Spa and South Croydon try to unravel the clues to the identity of a traitor. 4.35 **The Family News.** Cartoon sketches of family who live in a Scottish loch (r).

4.40 **Record Breakers.** Darts ace Keith Deller is the first person for 13 years to attempt to break a world darts record; and Pione Kennedy visits the most expensive miniature doll's house in the world. 5.05 **Grand Prix.** Episode 10 and Gough is in trouble - again (r).

5.35 **Masterplan.**

6.00 **News with Sue Lawley** and Nicholas Witchell. Weather.

6.25 **London News.**

7.00 **Children in Need.** Terry Wogan introduces an evening of entertainment designed to coax the viewer to donate to the Children in Need appeal. Sue Cook receives news of fund-raising ventures around the country, and John Craven keeps his eye on the amount of money pledged.

7.40 **Blankety Blank.** Les Dawson's guests tonight are Arthur English, Shirley Anne Field, Liz Fraser, Rolf Harris and Sue Lloyd (Coast).

8.15 **Children in Need.** Terry Wogan introduces celebrity guests who will be on the other end of the telephone taking viewers' pledges. Plus the latest news of the appeal from Sue Cook and John Craven.

9.00 **News with John Humphrys** and Andrew Harvey. Weather.

9.25 **Children in Need.** A further selection of guests plus Chris Serle reports from the BBC studio on continental cable viewers' reaction to the fund-raising.

9.45 **Children in Need.** Esther Rantzen with stories on film of a number of extraordinary young people who have shown remarkable courage and determination.

10.25 **Children in Need.** Terry, Sue and John and, from 11.05, Joanna Lumley, on the last lap of the marathon fund-raising occasion.

1.15 **Weather.**

N.B. Programme times from and including Blankety Blank are approximate, except for the news and the programme following it.

TV-am

6.15 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Nick Owen and Amanda Ross. News with Jayne Wright at 6.17, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; exercise at 6.25; sport at 8.35 and 7.54; cartoon at 7.35; pop video at 7.55; and a gospel choir at 8.17. Jimmy Graven's television highlights at 8.35; highlights of the Children's Champion Children Awards at 8.54; winter health and beauty advice at 9.12.

ITV LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines.**

9.30 **For Scotland preview.** 9.35 **Things that puzzle children.** 9.47 **How We Used to Live:** the rights to vote. 10.00 **Junior Masterchef:** addition and subtraction. 10.20 **Decisions to be made** by young self-employed people. 10.40 **England:** an analysis of the television series. 10.50 **Junior Masterchef:** addition and subtraction. 10.55 **Decisions to be made** by young self-employed people. 10.55 **Decisions to be made** by young self-employed people.

12.00 **Haggerty Haggerty.** George Cole with another tale about the friendly witch (r). 12.10 **Rainbow.** Learning with puppets (Oracle).

12.30 **Eyes to the Future.** Rachael Hayhoe Flint and Ted Mout with the second of six programmes about planning a secure future (Oracle).

1.00 **News at One** with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 **Thames news.**

1.30 **Filco Firehouse (1972)** starring Richard Roundtree. A made-for-television drama about the friendship between a young black man and an older white man, both members of the same fire-fighting company. Directed by Alex Marsh.

3.00 **The Adventurer** solves another mystery. Starring Gene Barry (r). 3.25 **Thames news headlines.** 3.30 **Sons and Daughters.**

4.30 **Rainbow.** A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.15 **Thames news headlines.** 4.25 **Widdows.** Computer-based geography quiz game (Oracle). 4.50 **Your Mother Wouldn't Like It.** Comedy series.

5.15 **Blockbusters.**

5.45 **News with Alastair Stewart.**

6.00 **The 6 O'Clock Show.**

7.00 **Allison Mark.** Roy turns up at Lyne's home. Does this mean a reconciliation? (Oracle).

7.30 **Me and My Girl.** Comedy series about a widower with a teenage daughter.

8.00 **T. Hooch.** The policeman's investigations into a series of murders of women gangsters are hampered by a young colleague who develops sudden blind rage.

8.00 **P. D. James: The Black Tower.** Episode three and Adam Dalton continues his inquiries into the mysterious events at Tontyn Grange and discovers that Wilfred Anstey and his sister have a few family skeletons in the cupboard (Oracle).

10.00 **News at Ten** with Alastair Stewart and Patricia Armstrong.

10.30 **The London Programme.** Special investigation. Part two of the series on child abuse reveals that there are ways of making sure that social workers are doing their work properly.

11.00 **No Problem!** Comedy series about a West Indian family living in a Willesden house (r).

11.30 **Film: Not Over My Dead Body (1980)** starring Pierre Richard and Geri Frobe. The media need to hire a hit man; a film directed by their mistress. This relief this entertainment by fantasising, but the fantasist turns totally to reality. Based on Jean Genet's play, Les Baines, and directed by Christopher Miles. Ends 1.25.

1.05 **Night Thoughts.**



Susan Jameson, Colin Farrell and Victoria Wilton: Channel 4, 10.30 pm

At last, the world and his wife are told about Mr Tripp the village newsagent, Watson's the Bakers, Miss Holmes who used to keep the Post Office, and Billy Blowers from Walthamstow. And we owe it all to Colin Farrell and his 16mm cine camera. THE HOME MOVIE FRONT (BBC 2, 9.30pm) is yet another example of the treasures that lie, quietly forgotten, in our attic. Dusted off, re-edited, and given a 1985 context, Mr Sinfield's films are a finger on the pulse of daily life in the Bedfordshire village of Aspley Guise, during the Second World War. In Frances Kirby-Green's delightfully unsensational film, we see those amateur movies, and listen to the reminiscences they spark: the local reactor who would pray for the soldiers but not for the victory of arms; the evacuee who had his first dinner-time experience

of "affairs"; the woman who made undies from parachutes, and put ginger calamine lotion on her legs because there weren't any stockings; the German fighter plane that shot down Lady Allen's tree; the security men from the nearby code-deciphering HQ at Bletchley Park, disguised as tramps, but given away by their well-manicured hands; and the silhouetted kiss in the light of a bonfire on V.E. Night. Next Friday night: a companion piece - home movies shot in Nazi Germany in the late 1930s.

When a series calls itself ADULTERY (Channel 4, 10.30pm), we cannot complain about not knowing exactly where we are. Yet, things are not quite as simple as

that. Of the four programmes, two are plays, and the other two are documentaries. David Stanford's play *My Little Grey Home in the West*, which launches this infidelity quartet, is a lightweight affair. Deceptively so, because underlying the plot about the business executive who escapes into a country-and-western fantasy world and suddenly finds another fantasy coming into his office: the young student, there lurks a painfully serious message about the ease with which the shadow can start looking like the substance if we don't watch out. Talking about substance, there is a very substantial performance from Susan Jameson as the wife who suspects that the worst is happening.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

9.00 **Celebrity.**

9.35 **Daytime on Two:** Italian conversation. 9.52 **Episode** eight of the ghost story for children. Dark Towers. 10.15 **Masha:** written. 10.35 **History:** the development of towns in the Middle Ages. 11.00 **Part** three of the dramatization of what life was like in a Scottish town in the 17th century. 11.22 **Brazil:** Amazonian forests. 11.44 **Health** and safety at work.

12.05 **Part** eight of an introduction to computers course. 12.35 **Principles** behind the use of microcomputers. 1.00, 1.10 **Newton's** Laws of Motion. 1.33 **The first** of a two part report on what life is like for South African blacks. 2.00 **Coping** with old age. 2.30 **English:** Part two of Shaw's *Androcles and the Lion*.

3.00 **Celebrity.**

4.45 **Monkey, Sandy, Piggy** and Yu Lung are smitten by a yodeller on a painted screen (r).

5.30 **News Summary** with subtitles. Weather.

5.35 **Film: Terzan and the Great River (1967)** starring Mike Henry as the jungle hero, in this escapade on the trail of the wicked Barcuna who has revived the ancient cult of the Leopard Man. Directed by Robert Day.

7.00 **Micro Live.** Ian McNaughton-Davis investigates whether or not machines made by forty companies using the IBM standard are in the clutches of the largest computer company in the world.

7.30 **Ebony** presented by Juliet Alexander.

8.00 **Zoo 2000.** How marine life is displayed to the public (r).

8.30 **Going to Pot.** Susan Hampshire and Geoff Hamilton continue their practical guide to houseplants.

9.00 **Entertainment USA** introduced by Jonathan King from El Paso, Texas, the home of last year's best actor Oscar winner and the world's most famous private detective.

9.30 **The Home Movie Front.** The first of two programmes of home movies made during the Second World War by amateur cameramen in both Britain and Germany (see Choice).

10.15 **Did You See...?** Ludovic Kennedy is joined by Eddie Shah, Sarah Dunant and Simon Jenkins. The programme under discussion is *This Week Next Week*, *Edge of Darkness*, and *The Writing on the Wall*.

11.00 **Newsnight** includes an assessment by Peter Snow of the outcome of the Geneva Summit talks. 11.48 **Weather.**

11.50 **Film: The Malde (1974)** starring Glenda Jackson and Susan Shaw as two sisters who think themselves slaves to their mistress. This relief this entertainment by fantasising, but the fantasist turns totally to reality. Based on Jean Genet's play, Les Baines, and directed by Christopher Miles. Ends 1.25.

1.05 **Night Thoughts.**

CHANNEL 4

9.30 **Counting On.** Fred Harris continues his series on making everyday calculations easy to understand with a programme on the maths connected with food that may help towards a healthier diet (r).

3.00 **Fridley Concert.** recorded live at the Jerusalem Music Centre where Isaac Stern and Jean-François Rameau play works by Vivaldi and Telemann for violin and flute. The programme includes Vivaldi's *Concerto* in D minor for flute, strings and harpsichord, and Telemann's *Suite* in A minor for flute and strings. With the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

3.50 **Shades of Green.** A Brother's in the life of the Courney Brothers' Circus, a small family-run circus in Ireland (r).

4.00 **How We Learned to Fly.** Part five of the six-programme series and the action switches to Vail, Colorado, where the oldest skier's tackle deep powder snow (r).

4.30 **Countdown.** Arthur Boden, a sheetmetal worker from Stoke-on-Trent, challenges yesterday's winner.

5.00 **I Dream of Jeanette.** The misadventures of a woman up a duplicate Tony when he is supposed to be at a top-level meeting and she wants him to buy her lunch in Paris.

5.30 **The Tube.** presented by Jools Holland, Paul Yates and Muriel Gray. Bands appearing live this evening include Nile, Lofgren, Hoodoo Gurus and Hugh Masekela.

7.00 **Channel Four** news with Peter Sissons.

7.30 **Right to Reply.** Jeremy Isaacs is accused of being irresponsible for allowing the showing of the film *Jubilee*.

8.00 **What the Papers Say.** Freelance journalist Michael Lapsman comments on the way the week's news has been handled by the Press.

8.15 **A Week in Politics** with Dr Garret FitzGerald discussing reaction to the Anglo-Irish agreement. Plus, the Geneva Summit.

8.30 **Tell the Panel** game in which Sue Arnold, Jack Tinker, Robin Ray and Jack Tinker try to discover which one of three people is telling the truth. The chairman is Gaetano Garden.

8.30 **Gardeners' Calendar.** Rosemary introduced from Cardiff by Bob Graves as amateur gardeners pick the brains of TV experts.

10.00 **Agony.** Comedy series starring Maureen Lipman as the agony columnist who cannot solve her own personal problems (r) (Oracle).

10.30 **Adultery.** The first of four programmes on the subject is a comedy about a happily married man who finds temptation at his office (Oracle) (see Choice).

11.15 **Film: Sebastiane (1976).** The life of the Christian martyr. Latin dialogue with English subtitles. From the Robinson's Choice season, directed by Derek Jarman and Peter Kosminsky. Ends at 12.50.

Radio 4

On long waves. 1.00 **VHF stereo.**

5.55 **Shipping.** 6.00 **News.** Weather. 6.10 **Farming.** 6.35 **Prayer.** 6.30 **Today.** 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 **News.** Weather. 7.00, 8.00 **News.** 7.25, 8.25 **Sport.** 7.45 **Thought** for the day. 8.35 **Yesterday's** Parliament. 8.50 **Year Letters.** 8.57 **Weather.** Travel.

9.00 **News.** 9.05 **Robert's** Richard Baker with dozens (r). 9.45 **Feedback.** Colin Semper with letters' comments on BBC programmes.

10.00 **News.** International Assignment. Reports from BBC correspondents.

10.30 **Morning Show.** Growing pains by Hilary Skid. Reader: Chris Straps. 10.45 **Daily Service.** News Every Morning. page 93 (r).

11.00 **News.** Travel: Behind the Mask. An attempt to prove the identity of the man in the mask who died in the Battle of 1703 (r).

11.48 **Natural Selection.** The pike. 12.00 **News.** The Food Programme. Weather. 12.30 **News.** See the consumption and English wine production.

12.27 **The Book.** Shallow and the 400 Gook Killers (r). 12.55 **Weather.**

1.00 **The Man at One.** News. 1.40 **The Archers.** 1.55 **Shipping.** 2.00 **News.** Woman's Hour. Includes an item about a bereaved husband (see Choice).

2.00 **News.** The White Paper about D. H. Lawrence. (2) The Education of George (r).

4.00 **News.** 4.05 **News.** *How Ruddy* with Alison Steadman, Chris Emmett and The Huddnells (r). 4.30 **News.** A report on the exhibition in the National Gallery, Washington, of treasures from 500 years of private British collections. 4.50 **News.** 5.00 **PM** news magazine. 5.50 **Shipping.** 5.55 **Weather.** 6.00 **News.** Financial Report. 6.30 **News.** The world of travel and transport. 7.00 **News.** 7.25 **Close of the Week.** Margaret

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.3kHz/285m; 108.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 683kHz/433m; 90.9kHz/330m; Radio 3: 121.5kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5. Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF 92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.5; Capital: 154.8kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 145.8kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; Work Service MF 648kHz/483m.

BBC 1 Wales: 8.20am-8.45 **Masterplan.** 8.45-10.30 **Celebrity.** 8.55am-9.00 **News Today.** 9.35-10.00 **Sport.** 10.00-10.30 **Children in Need.** 10.35-10.40 **Children in Need.** 10.45-10.50 **Children in Need.** 10.55-11.00 **Children in Need.** 11.05-11.10 **Children in Need.** 11.15-11.20 **Children in Need.** 11.25-11.30 **Children in Need.** 11.35-11.40 **Children in Need.** 11.45-11.50 **Children in Need.** 11.55-12.00 **Children in Need.** 12.05-12.10 **Children in Need.** 12.15-12.20 **Children in Need.** 12.25-12.30 **Children in Need.** 12.35-12.40 **Children in Need.** 12.45-12.50 **Children in Need.** 12.55-1.00 **Children in Need.** 1.05-1.10 **Children in Need.** 1.15-1.20 **Children in Need.** 1.25-1.30 **Children in Need.** 1.35-1.40 **Children in Need.** 1.45-1.50 **Children in Need.** 1.55-2.00 **Children in Need.** 2.05-2.10 **Children in Need.** 2.15-2.20 **Children in Need.** 2.25-2.30 **Children in Need.** 2.35-2.40 **Children in Need.** 2.45-2.50 **Children 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